

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-87 (23-34). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 77-88 (25-35). LONDON: Cloudy, with showers. Temp. 73-84 (23-33). Tomorrow: Showers. Temp. 81-88 (27-35). FRANKFURT: Slight rain. Temp. 81-88 (27-35). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 80-85 (27-34). Yesterday's temp. 83-86 (26-31). INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 1

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

o. 27,254

**

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1970

Established 1887

Vietnam Election Is Bloody

150 Red Attacks; Orphans Killed

By George McArthur

Saigon, Aug. 30.—South Vietnam's Election Day today brought a new wave of Communist outrages which included a vicious attack against an undefended Buddhist orphanage near Da Nang, about 10 miles from the capital. Some 150 Red rebels were disappointed.

Scattered among 12,000 South Vietnamese hamlets, the 150 or so rebels did little to disrupt the actual voting.

Incomplete military reports listed about 55 dead and 140 wounded, almost all of them civilians. Only three of these assaults, by preliminary accounts, were actually directed at polling stations. Most of the were mortar and rocket attacks directed at district towns and scattered militia posts.

The worst was an early morning assault by mortars and rocket grenades against the Buddhist orphanage at An Hoi, about 22 miles northwest of Da Nang.

Monk Shot

Troops dressed in the uniform of North Vietnamese regulars reportedly raked the orphanage with fire, killing 12 and wounding 45, most of them children. The Buddhist monk who ran the orphanage, Thich Nguyen Tri, was reported executed by the attackers. There was no barbed wire around the orphanage and no fortifications of any sort.

Although the voter turnout was low by Vietnamese standards, it is unlikely that this was influenced much by Communist attacks. The Communist command largely ignored the election.

Preliminary figures indicated that nationwide about 67 percent of the 6,750,000 eligible voters went to the polls. This compared with 81 percent in the senatorial and presidential elections of two years ago.

Electoral officials emphasized, however, that figures available by night on Election Day were incomplete. Some increases are expected when the initial count is completed, possibly tomorrow.

If the preliminary figures were in Saigon, and even those were complete, these sketchy figures dictated, however, that the election would provide few surprises, any.

3 Lists of 10

The voters had to select three of ten senators, each from among 16 states entered, and the list in Saigon indicated that of the running slate was that of former Foreign Minister Vu Van Suu.

This is the slate which was picked by the militant An Quang sect of Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist monk who played a large role in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963. Mr. Diem had been Mr. Dien's foreign minister but shaved his head and resigned in protest against Mr. Dien's anti-Buddhist policies. It was generally believed that Mr. Dien, who ran on a muted peace platform, would win the support of Viet Cong sympathizers.

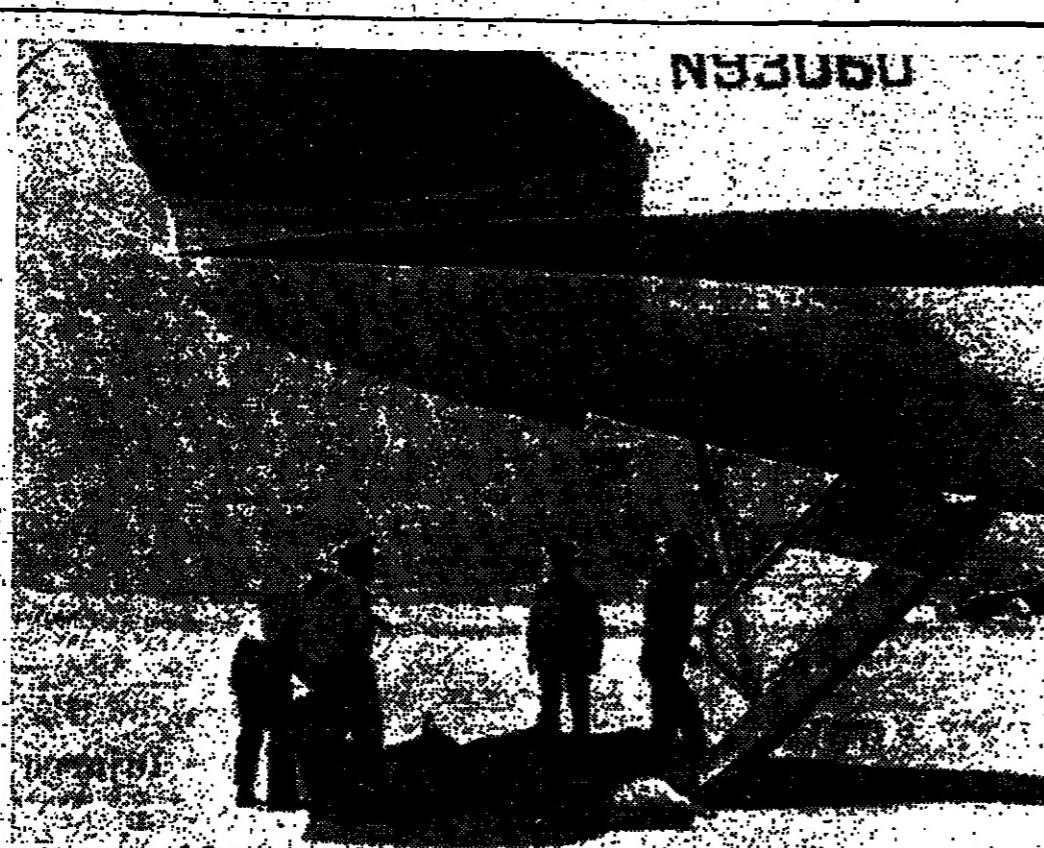
However, two more or less hawkish slates headed by Catholics are running almost as well as Mr. Dien, at least in Saigon. Both of these slates, if elected, are expected to generally side with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

C for Saigon Times

G Is Ambushed

SAIGON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—North Vietnamese troops ambushed a United States military convoy in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press
Greek police of Crete unloading sacks of hashish from smugglers' plane.

Plane With 3/4 Ton of Hashish Chased by 3 Nations and Caught

CANDIA, Crete, Aug. 30 (AP).—A U.S. twin-engine plane, carrying \$70,000 worth of smuggled hashish, was seized on this Greek island yesterday after being chased across the Mediterranean by jet fighters from three nations.

Police said that five Americans aboard the Convair 240 were arrested, and the plane and its cargo of 1,467 pounds of hashish were seized.

The five will appear to-

morrow in magistrate's court here, charged with possessing and importing the drug, UPI reported.

"They could receive a maximum of five years," imprisonment on each charge.

"Official word from the United States was of 'excellent quality,' and could be worth as much as \$5 million in the United States."

Forced to Land

Before air force planes from Britain, Lebanon and Greece forced them to land at the Candia airport, the men exchanged cigarettes for hashish at a secret Lebanese landing strip and took off despite police gunfire, officials in Beirut reported.

John M. Cusack, chief of European operations for the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said in Paris that police forces and air-traffic controllers throughout the eastern Mediterranean helped track the plane.

Running low on fuel and needing minor repairs, the aircraft finally landed at Candia, where the authorities had been forewarned that a suspect plane was heading in their direction.

A search disclosed the 13 bags of processed hashish. Police arrested all the men on board.

Five Identified

Mr. Cusack identified them as John Robert Moore, 41, of Las Vegas, Nev., the pilot; Philip Irvin Atoms, 30, the co-pilot, and Kenneth Connell, 26, both of California; David Manning, 30, of Ohio, and Robert Black, 30, of Illinois.

The FBI narcotics and customs bureaus tracked the ar-

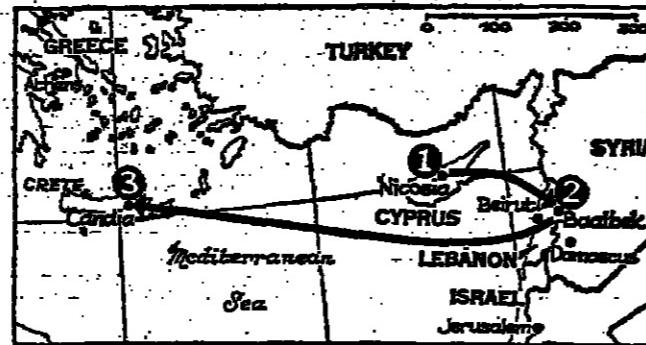
raints after it arrived in Amsterdam last Monday and flew across Europe to Nicosia, Cyprus.

Mr. Cusack said that the aircraft left Nicosia at dawn yesterday for the Lebanese hashish-growing area near the town of Baalbek. Lebanese authorities said they had been warned the plane was headed for their territory.

After the seizure in Crete, they announced that they were taking measures to arrest any Lebanese members of the smuggling operation and to confiscate the cargo unloaded by the U.S. plane.

Mr. Cusack also announced

the arrest of two Americans (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Plane flew from Cyprus (1) to Lebanon (2), picked up cargo, then landed on Crete (3), where arrests were made.

Airbus Makes Maiden Flight

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The McDonnell Douglas Airbus today made its maiden flight here to the Edwards Air Force Base, 100 miles to the Northeast, and officials said it was a success.

The nearest competition to the McDonnell Douglas DC-10, the Lockheed 101-11, will not be rolled out until next month. A planned Franco-German aircraft is still in the design stage.

The three-jet airliner, which carries up to 380 passengers, has already been sold to six American airlines and nine foreign lines.

"I think that the Communists

Agnew Sees No Need to Put Troops Back Into Cambodia

HONOLULU, Aug. 30 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today "somewhere in excess of 50 percent of all the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have been eliminated." He sees no need to return U.S. troops there.

Talking with reporters aboard Air Force Two on his way home from Asia, Mr. Agnew praised Cambodia Premier Lon Nol and said that Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces are working well together. He pictured the Communists' failure to take the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh as a sign of weakness.

"I think that the Communists would take Phnom Penh in a

minute if they thought they could," he said, adding that he expects the major Communist effort in the next few months to be in Cambodia rather than South Vietnam.

In discussing Cambodia, Mr. Agnew refused to make a judgment on its ability to withstand Communist attacks but said "my conversations with Lon Nol indicated to me that here indeed is a very well organized and very capable individual who is making definitive plans and who has a strategy for the protection of his country."

Asked about the circumstances under which Thai forces would be sent to help Cambodia, Mr. Agnew said that it is up to the Thais and the Cambodians. The United States does not want to become the grand master of the war design in Cambodia."

Asked to compare his findings on this five-nation trip with his tour of 11 countries in January, Mr. Agnew said, "the situation is quite a bit more stabilized, and I think that our allies have accepted the idea that the U.S. military presence is being withdrawn as their capabilities to undertake their own defense increase. They accept this." Mr. Agnew visited Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.

Asked to compare his findings

on this five-nation trip with his tour of 11 countries in January, Mr. Agnew said, "the situation is quite a bit more stabilized, and I think that our allies have accepted the idea that the U.S. military presence is being withdrawn as their capabilities to undertake their own defense increase. They accept this."

In the interview, for the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" program the premier specified that Mr. Dayan was foremost in arguing the

cease-fire in the first place.

Dispute Resolved

As Mrs. Meir said in an American television interview recorded Friday and broadcast today, "There is one argument [with the United States] that has been solved—as to what really happened on the ground. Now the question is, how do we clear it up?"

In the interview, for the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" program the premier specified that Mr. Dayan was foremost in arguing the

cease-fire in the first place.

The prospect of being under Syrian command, even if only symbolically, was evidently displeasing to Baghdad, which had already been complaining that Damascus was harassing the 6,000 Iraqi troops in Syria.

Israeli Cabinet Divided; Envoy's Return Delayed

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (NYT).

—Amid evidence of a growing split between Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, the Israeli cabinet failed today to agree on an opening negotiating position for the indirect peace talks with the Arab states.

Another cabinet meeting was called for Tuesday to continue discussions. This means that the Israeli negotiator at the talks, Ambassador Yosef Tekoh, will not be returning to New York to resume the discussions tomorrow as planned.

The issue now threatening

Israel's participation in the American-initiated peace-making effort is what to do about the continuing alleged Egyptian buildup on the western bank of the Suez Canal. Another Israeli complaint of new construction work in the zone of the cease-fire and military standstill was made to the UN today.

Mrs. Meir, backed by the present by a majority of the cabinet, is reported ready to give Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the United States the benefit of the doubt and go ahead with substantive peace talks through UN representative Gunnar V. Jarring in the hope that this alleged violation of the cease-fire agreement will be resolved.

Mr. Dayan, however, has made it clear to his closest associates that he considers this to be the moment to take a firm stand to protect Israel's military and political interests.

Weighs Resignation

Either the United States should itself arrange to have the advanced missile positions withdrawn, he argues, or they should be neutralized by other means.

He is said to be seriously considering resigning from the government rather than continue along the diplomatic path, as Mrs. Meir and other cabinet members are urging.

Mrs. Meir has already lost one wing of her national coalition government—the hard-line Gahal faction—over the acceptance of the U.S. procedural formula for breaking the Arab-Israel deadlock.

Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan reportedly held two private meetings, yesterday and Friday, to try ironing out their differences before the full cabinet met.

Judging from the inconclusive announcement after the six-hour meeting, they were unsuccessful.

Mr. Dayan was said to have been deeply shaken by the skeptical American reaction to Israel's first disclosures of an Egyptian buildup of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles.

At first, the United States denied the evidence of Israeli intelligence. Subsequently, the Nixon administration acknowledged that "some forward movement of missiles" had taken place, but apparently confirmed its reaction to low-key diplomatic protests.

Neither Mr. Dayan nor Mrs. Meir considers this to be good enough, from an American administration whose assurances had led Israel to accept the disposal of Arab commands at odds with the king.

In his speech yesterday, King Hussein said vaguely that he had been in touch with the Iraqi authorities about the consequences of the dissolution of the Eastern Command, but he did not elaborate.

The Eastern Command, with overall supervision of the Arab forces confronting Israel from Jordan and Syria, was under an Iraqi officer, Maj. Gen. Adanan Abdul Jalil. His headquarters is understood to have been at Suweida in southern Syria.

Many observers felt that the

Eastern Command structure was of very limited military significance, but the arrangement pleased Baghdad, which has been denouncing the governments of Damascus and Amman on various issues.

As Mrs. Meir said in an American television interview recorded Friday and broadcast today, "There is one argument [with the United States] that has been solved—as to what really happened on the ground. Now the question is, how do we clear it up?"

In the interview, for the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" program the premier specified that Mr. Dayan was foremost in arguing the

cease-fire in the first place.

The prospect of being under

Syrian command, even if only

symbolically, was evidently dis-

pleasing to Baghdad, which had

already been complaining that

Damascus was harassing the

6,000 Iraqi troops in Syria.

But now, with the command

dissolved, the general has re-

turned to Baghdad, and all the

Arab troops deployed in Syria

and Jordan are supposed,

according to Jordanian officials,

to take orders from the Syrian

and Jordanian armed forces

and commands, respectively.

The prospect of being under

Syrian command, even if only

symbolically, was evidently dis-

pleasing to Baghdad, which had

already been complaining that

Damascus was harassing the

6,000 Iraqi troops in Syria.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler was asked Friday

about reports from Moscow and New York that such a meeting was

being prepared for October when Mr. Kosygin will head the Rus-

sian delegation at the UN in New York.

"The President's plans for this fall have not been completed,"

Mr. Ziegler said. "I can't discuss it."

In the light of recent conciliatory foreign policy developments with the Russians, however, a summit conference is highly likely.

Another tipoff was an exchange of letters between Mr.

Kosygin and Mr. Nixon, announced Thursday. The exchange was

in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Potsdam conference.

Mr. Nixon, in his letter, stressed the value of and need for

Russia Tells U.S. to Protect Envoys From Zionist Attacks

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, charged U.S. authorities yesterday with failing to follow the norms of international behavior and with endangering Soviet-American relations by failing to protect Soviet diplomats and citizens in the United States from what it termed "Zionist thugs."

An article, apparently prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically accused the Jewish Defense League with organizing "a series of provocations" against Soviet diplomats in Washington and New York and also against individual Soviet artists and musical groups.

"The inactivity and 'helplessness' of American authorities obligated

Nasser Says Israel Blocks Peace Moves

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser today accused Israel of obstructing Middle East peace moves and said his present attitude reflects his determination to continue occupying Arab territories.

The president made his accusations during a meeting with a delegation of the World Peace Council, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency quoted the council as reporting that the Egyptian leader said Israeli allegations of an Egyptian missile buildup in the Suez Canal cease-fire area were a clear indication that the Israelis did not want peace.

President Nasser said these missiles were there long before the cease-fire. "It was these missiles which brought down Israeli Phantoms," he said.

The President, according to the agency, added that the gist of statements by Israeli leaders indicated they are part of occupied Arab lands, "but not all occupied territories, as stipulated in the Security Council's resolution of November, 1967."

He reassured that Egypt will not give up the struggle for the return of all occupied Arab territory.

Israel's future behavior depends on the extent of U.S. support, he said. "If the United States continues supplying Israel with more arms, then it will continue refusing to withdraw from Arab land," he said.

The Peace Council's delegation included Krishna Menon, former Indian defense minister, who is now the council's secretary-general.

U.S. Fishermen Join Protest on Russians

FORKS, Wash., Aug. 30 (AP).—About 400 boats of the U.S. fishing fleet tied up at nearby La Push Friday night in support of Canadian fishermen's protest about a large Soviet fishing fleet off the West Coast.

"These Russians are wiping our fish out," said Jack Bolton, a member of the La Push port committee of the West Coast Trollers Association. He said the Russians have been operating legally outside the 12-mile continental limit. The Canadians want a 200-mile limit, and the U.S. fishermen are backing the demand.

Jordanian Troops Battle Guerrillas for Two Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

man was Middle East Airlines flight 314, which landed here at 8:30 p.m.

But Middle East Airlines was accepting reservations for its flight tomorrow morning which leaves Beirut for Amman at 8 a.m.

Palestinian guerrillas were involved in three clashes last week with government forces. Four persons were killed in those clashes and about 20 wounded.

Only last night, King Hussein went on Amman Radio to deny that his government was planning to crack down on the guerrillas as it did last June.

"The resistance movement has grown into our midst and we have made sacrifices for it... We are interested in its survival as we are interested in our own survival," the king said.

But Hussein warned: "We are not going to accept criticism from anybody... It would be a shame if the Arabs turned to fighting each other and forgot about the Zionist danger... In those critical circumstances, we declare that any attempt to break our steadfastness to create confusion and spread sedition, will be met by what our duty dictates on us to correct the situation."

They said they lost three men killed or wounded in the engagement, in addition to some damage to their offices.

Amman was isolated from the outside world tonight. News-men attempting to telephone the Jordanian capital for firsthand accounts of the fighting were told that telephone lines with Amman were down.

Beirut airport sources said Amman airport has been closed to all incoming and outgoing traffic. They said the last plane arriving from Am-

Malaysia PM Quitting After Kin's Election

Restoring Rule By Parliament

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Malaysia's prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, 68, said today he will resign his post Sept. 31. He formally proclaimed his deputy, Tun Abdul Razak, 48, as his successor.

The Tunku (prince) told a nationwide radio and television audience that he was resigning to take over as secretary-general of the Saudi Arabia-based Islamic Secretariat, an organization responsible for fostering the interests of the Islamic faith.

He also announced the abolition of Malaysia's daily curfew—from 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.—and set Feb. 17 next year as the date of "formal restoration of parliamentary democracy in Malaysia."

The nationwide curfew was imposed and the British-style parliament suspended after the eruption of racial violence May 31, 1969—three days after the Tunku's Alliance party was elected to office.

More than 200 persons died in rioting between Malays and Chinese at that time. The one-hour curfew was to remind the people of the results of those riots.

The country has been governed since the riots through the enforcement of emergency decrees enacted by a national operations council headed by Mr. Razak.

Three months ago, the Tunku said he might have to resign if his nephew, Sultan Halim Shah of Kedah State, were elected sovereign. Malaysian tradition forbids an uncle to pay homage to a nephew.

He is expected to report to the President on U.S. surveillance along the Suez Canal, aimed at detecting any violations of the military standstill—which Israel charges have taken place.

Others who will be at the meeting are Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, Joint Chief of Staff Chairman Adm. Thomas Moorer, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and National Security adviser Henry Kissinger.



Associated Press
PRODIGY—Two Purple Hearts after two turns of duty in Vietnam, 6 feet 3 inches tall, 198 pounds, a wife and her 1½ years old. Walter Lee Martin (above), on his way home to Arcadia, Fla., enlisted when he was 12, was kicked out of the Army at 18, inveigled his way back in as a staff sergeant and was arrested for fraud. On Saturday, the Army turned him loose.

Thai Reports Agnew Vowed To Fight U.S. Critics of Aid

By James M. Naughton

BANGKOK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has assured the leaders of Thailand that he will "leave no stone unturned" to make certain that implementation of the so-called Nixon doctrine is not blocked by U.S. critics, according to Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman.

The Tunku has held his country's chief executive position since it gained independence in 1947.

Mr. Thanat said yesterday, after two days of private consultations with Mr. Agnew, that "on principle we see eye to eye completely." The Vice-President, Mr. Thanat said, "has his difficulties, and we have our difficulties, too."

Mr. Thanat said at a Government House news conference that it is evident that "while the majority of the American people and the American government are in favor of Southeast Asia remaining free of Communist encroachment and aggression, there are certain elements which would like nothing better than to push Southeast Asia into Communist hands."

Affiliation to Senators

Asked whether he referred to dovish members of the U.S. Senate, Mr. Thanat replied that the newsmen were "well informed."

Mr. Agnew is to return to the United States today, eight days after starting his tour of South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand. His Air Force jet was to arrive in Honolulu, where he planned to rest before flying on to San Clemente, Calif., to report to President Nixon.

According to U.S. officials here, the Thai government's recent decision not to send combat troops to Cambodia reflected a belief that they were not needed, rather than any concern over a Senate vote last week to prohibit U.S. financing of allied troops in Cambodia or Laos.

Troops Not Needed

Thailand's plans in principle to pull her combat division out of South Vietnam, they said, developed because the troops could be used more effectively at home, not because the Senate voted to bar payments of special combat bonuses to U.S. allies in Vietnam.

Mr. Thanat said the subject of Vietnam bonuses did not arise in the talks with Mr. Agnew. The combat allowances were provided "at the offer of the United States, not at the insistence of the Thai government."

"If the American side wants to change its mind and renege on an arrangement freely entered into on its side, we have nothing more to say," he added.

It was not necessary for the Vice-President to return to Bangkok, eight months after his first official visit, to explain the Nixon doctrine of enabling Asians to assume a greater burden of their own defense, Mr. Thanat said.

U.S. officials said that the Thais were concerned before their discussion with the Vice-President that the Nixon administration, faced with a large critical minority at home, could not fulfill its commitment and will bring our men home safely."

Also on Friday, Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., announced support for the amendment, as Edward Brooke, R., Mass., did Thursday.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., announced his support yesterday. But two Senate Foreign Relations Committee members, John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and George D. Aiken, R., Vt., still gave no indication of how they would vote, although Sen. Cooper said he agreed with the general objective of the measure.

At about 11:30 p.m. a bomb exploded at the Portuguese Embassy, damaging a tree and shrubbery in front of the building, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The note, declaring war on "all white nationalistic institutions," was signed. "The Revolutionary Action Party."

Information Office, blowing out windows on two floors and breaking open the front door.

An unidentified man telephoned the Washington bureau of an international news agency before the news media had reported the bombings and later delivered a letter concerning them to the agency's offices.

The note, declaring war on "all white nationalistic institutions," was signed. "The Revolutionary Action Party."

Marine Wins Acquittal in Killing of 16

Two Others Convicted Of Vietnam Murders

DA NANG, Aug. 30 (AP).—Marine Pvt. Randall D. Herrod, 20, was acquitted today of premeditated murder charges in the deaths of 16 Vietnamese women and children last Feb. 19.

A seven-officer jury announced the action following deliberations nearly three hours at the close of a ten-day trial.

Pvt. Herrod had been accused of 16 counts of premeditated murder in the shooting of five Vietnamese women and 11 children in a hamlet of Son Thang village, 27 miles southwest of here.

The Marine Corps had charged that a five-man night roving patrol led by Pvt. Herrod—then a lance corporal—herded the victims out of three houses and gunned them down at his orders.

Two other members of the patrol, PFC. Michael A. Schwartz, 20, and PFC. Samuel G. Green, 18, were convicted of murder in earlier trials and sentenced to life and to five years in prison, respectively.

Another patrol member, PFC. Thomas R. Boyd, 19, was acquitted and the fifth, PFC. Michael S. Krichen, 20, was granted immunity in order to testify against the others.

Home-Town Celebration

CALVIN, Okla., Aug. 30 (AP).—Streets screamed, horns tooted, lights flashed, and nearly everyone of the 350 residents of this tiny eastern Oklahoma community, where Pvt. Herrod grew up, spilled into the streets in jubilation when they learned he had been acquitted.

"We've known him all his life," said a woman neighbor of Pvt. Herrod's grandfather. "I think it's just awful that they charged him in the first place. He was sent there to fight for his country, and that's what he was doing."

There has been no explanation of the cause of the explosion.

Thais Tell U.S. of Plans to Pull 11,000 Men From Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

the growing criticism in Congress over the degree of U.S. financial support provided to foreign troop contingents serving in South Vietnam.

Recently, the Senate passed an amendment that would prohibit the United States from paying larger allowances to allied troops in Vietnam than it paid to American soldiers.

If the measure became law, it would result in substantial pay cuts for the Thai troops, whose allowances for combat and overseas pay have averaged about double those paid to U.S. soldiers of comparable rank.

\$400 U.S. Bonus

The Thai soldiers in Vietnam will receive a bonus when the withdrawal is carried out. As

part of the agreement between the two countries, each soldier is entitled to U.S. mustering-out pay of \$400 a man.

Thus, the United States, which has paid \$50 million a year to finance the Thai expeditionary force, will have to pay \$44 million in addition to send the troops home.

State Department sources said that about half the Thai troops now in Vietnam arrived there only a few months ago as part of the periodic rotation of forces.

In addition to the Thai force of 11,000 men, other foreign-troop contingents in South Vietnam are an 8,000-man Australian force, 100 men of the Philippine Army, 500 New Zealanders and 49,000 South Koreans. The U.S. force is now put at 463,700 men.

Reds Step Up Their Terror On Vietnam Election Day

(Continued from Page 1)

the narrow road from Saigon, and said that the government garrison there had been driven from the town after five hours of fighting this morning and was regrouping at Phu Kru, four miles north of Saigon.

It was the largest American skirmish with the enemy in several days and it was the exception to generally light and scattered battlefield activity in the past week.

The ambush occurred along highway 19, two and a half miles northeast of An Khe, in Bien Hoa Province. The paved highway is used daily by both South Vietnamese and U.S. military convoys hauling supplies from the port city of Qui Nhon to An Khe—the headquarters of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division—and west to Pleiku.

Military spokesmen said two enemy soldiers were killed and one captured in the battle.

During the fighting, enemy gunners shot down a UH-1 helicopter two miles from the site of the ambush. It crashed, its four crewmen were killed and another soldier was wounded.

More than Vietnamization of the war in South Vietnam, what is needed and preached by Thailand is "South East Asianization," he said.

U.S. officials said that the Thais were concerned before their discussion with the Vice-President that the Nixon administration, faced with a large critical minority at home, could not fulfill its commitment and will bring our men home safely."

Witnesses had gathered this afternoon at the small hamlet of Wat Ang, about nine miles north along

the narrow road from Saigon, and said that the government garrison there had been driven from the town after five hours of fighting this morning and was regrouping at Phu Kru, four miles north of Saigon.

The pair arrested were identified as August Males and Al Clemons, both of Miami. That plane also was seized.

The Greek police quoted Mr. Moore as saying he was paid \$5,000 to fly the Convair to Lebanon, where the Lebanese Directorate of Security said the aircraft landed at a clandestine strip in the Bekaa Valley, in central Lebanon.

Customs patrols also arrested two Egyptian sailors last night on a charge of trying to smuggle 33 pounds of hashish aboard an Egyptian steamer bound for Alexandria, papers said. Both said they reportedly pleaded guilty in police interrogation.

The truck then drove toward the plane and its cargo was lifted aboard, with the entire operation lasting only a few minutes.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October. It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II dissolved the country's first parliament because it became paralyzed by party factionalism.

The new assembly is due to begin its first session in October.

It marks a return to a modified form of parliamentary rule after a hiatus of five years since Hussain II

60 Hurt, 119 Arrested

Gas Shell Kills L.A. Newsman In Riot During Chicano Rally

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (UPI)—A well-known Mexican-American journalist was killed by a tear-gas projectile fired by sheriff's deputies during rioting here last night. A total of 60 persons was injured and 119 arrested in the disturbances.

The rioting erupted in a three-square-mile area when police moved in to make a single arrest

Ship Recovers Man Missing 12 Hrs. at Sea

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A man fell overboard from a liner Friday. After nearly 12 hours in the water, he was spotted and rescued by the same ship. Today he was reported to be in good spirits as he recovered from his ordeal.

The captain of the South African ship that lost and then rescued William Honeywill, 38, an Englishman living in Johannesburg, said: "His first words when he was pulled into the rescue boat were: It's a nice day for a swim."

"But," Capt. Alan Freer added, "he did say that he thought he could have lasted only a few more hours."

The captain was interviewed at sea by the British Press Association over a radio telephone as Mr. Honeywill recuperated in the ship's sick bay. The ship, the 30,000-ton SA Vasa, is due to arrive at Southampton, England, Tuesday.

"Despite his bruises," the captain said, "Mr. Honeywill's condition is very satisfactory and he is very cheerful. He is very lucky to be alive."

Capt. Freer said that Mr. Honeywill was discovered missing shortly after 9 a.m. after the ship had left the Canary Islands off the African coast.

When officers learned that Mr. Honeywill's bed had not been slept in and that he was not among the 700 passengers aboard, the ship turned around and headed back to the area, about 50 miles from land, Capt. Freer said.

Spotted From Bridge

"We'd been steaming for about 140 miles on our reciprocal course when he was spotted from the bridge," he added. "He was shouting and waving as we passed about 80 yards away . . ."

The captain said that Mr. Honeywill told him "he could not remember falling overboard but came to when he found himself in the water and saw the ship sailing away . . ."

A spokesman for the British Union Castle Line, which operates the ship, said: "It was a chance in a million that he was picked up. A man in high seas is almost invisible."

Negro Veteran of Vietnam Buried in All-White Cemetery

FORT PIERCE, Fla., Aug. 30 (AP)—I don't want my brother and his wife buried here with niggers. It's degrading to the cemetery. Why don't they bury him over the hill where he belongs? It's third-rate cemetery now."

E. J. Moulder, 79, was objecting to the burial yesterday of a Negro veteran of Vietnam, Spec. 4 Ponder E. Williams, who died in combat at the age of 20. His body had lain here since Aug. 20 while a district judge heard objections from relatives of local people who are buried in this previously all-white cemetery.

Mr. Moulder had confronted cemetery manager James A. Livesay, who said after the soldier's burial: "Some people say they want to remove their loved ones." But he added: "These first reactions will cool down."

The Hillcrest Memorial Gardens refused to bury Spec. Williams's body until the judge ordered them to do so.

But in the end, he was buried—his mother's Bible on his birth-bond chest.

Army riflemen fired a 21-round salute and Spec. Williams's mother

received from Maj. Ludwig Bezemer the American flag that had covered her son's coffin.

The government-issue coffin was lowered into a grave in a special section reserved for veterans of the armed forces and their families.

Several hundred persons, including many whites, attended the burial, which followed a prayer service on the banks of the Indian River in downtown Fort Pierce.

But before the concrete vault for the coffin was lowered into place, a worker prodded the sand below on Mr. Livesay's orders to check for a possible bomb or booby trap.

"We've had special guards here since this began and there's been no vandalism, but we've got to be on guard," Mr. Livesay explained.

Pan Am to Make Regular Flights To Damascus

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI)—

Pan American Airways will begin regularly scheduled flights to Damascus tomorrow, making it the first American air carrier to service Syria since diplomatic relations were severed between the two countries in 1967.

Pan Am said Friday that it will make one flight a week to the Syrian capital, leaving from Kennedy Airport in New York on Tuesdays and stopping at Paris, Beirut and Tehran, Iran, as well as Damascus. Flights from Syria will leave every Thursday for return trips to Kennedy.

A new airport, which can accommodate jetliners, was recently built in Damascus in line with Syria's efforts to expand its tourist trade.

The nation broke off diplomatic relations with the United States following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war but has continued to maintain a commercial air agreement.

The Pentagon spokesman said he did not know whether the discharge was the first granted on the ground that the applicant was founded in Catholic theology, but Mitchell Benyoja, a Boston lawyer who represented Lt. Forrest and specializes in draft cases, said it was the first such case in the country.

2 Die in Arsenal Blast

RADFORD, Va., Aug. 30 (AP)—An explosion at the Radford Army Arsenal early Friday killed two employees, injured four persons and caused an estimated \$200,000 damage.

You will enjoy shopping

AT HELENE DALE'S

7, rue Scribe - PARIS IXe

For Perfumes & Gifts at Export Prices



THE GOODEST GIFT—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson (right) looks on with delight at the birthday gift he received from his 3-year-old grandson, Patrick Lyndon Nugent, who is smiling at the good things to come. The cake was offered to Mr. Johnson, who turned 62 last week, at dedication ceremonies for the LBJ State Park, in Stonewall. Standing behind Patrick is Texas Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes.

Johnson Gets a 260-Acre Birthday Present

STONEWALL, Texas, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Texans by the thousands came to LBJ country yesterday to help dedicate a state park named for former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who lives across the river from it.

They came for a day-long celebration which was a delayed observance of Mr. Johnson's 62nd birthday. Private citizens had donated nearly \$250,000 to buy the 260 acres of new parkland west of Austin.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes of Texas termed Mr. Johnson "the greatest conservation President since Theodore Roosevelt." He said 75,000 acres of seashore, four million acres of parks and nearly ten million acres of wilderness were set aside for the use of the people during the Johnson administration.

To this the former President said: "If we didn't leave this country better than we found it, we at least tried."

And neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mai and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand. The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandchild, Lyn Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it

Obituaries**Evans Clark, Writer, Dies; 20th Century Fund Director**

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Evans Clark, 82, a writer on social issues and economic problems, died Friday in Nyon, Switzerland.

Mr. Clark and his wife, the former Freda Kirchwey, former editor and publisher of *The Nation*, were visiting their son, Michael, who is with the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

Mr. Clark's diverse public career ranged over a vast area—university instructor, foundation executive, medical-care official, housing expert and an extended period as a member of the editorial board of *The New York Times*.

At his death, Mr. Clark was a member of the board of trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund. He had served as its first executive director, from 1928 to 1932.

Devoted to Research

The fund, founded and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, has been devoted primarily to economic research and public education on economic problems. At first, it disbursed funds to other agencies. Later, under Mr. Clark's direction, it delved into controversial areas, working on the theory that controversy is an index of a topic's importance and of the need for its objective study.

The fund issued surveys relating to consumer credit, prepayment group medical service, economic sanctions in relation to peace, internal debt of the United States, old age security and labor cartels.

Wrote on Postwar Aims

During World War II, he wrote a report that he felt summarized what the American people were substantially agreed on for postwar aims. The study embodied in a large sense his own philosophy.

"We as a people know much more clearly now than we did when the last war ended what we want of the peace," he wrote. "We want no more Depression this time. We want work; we want to be able to buy, with the money we earn, decent food, clothing and homes to live in; we want security in illness and old age; we want our children educated; and we want at least some of the luxuries that science and machinery have paraded before our eyes—an automobile, a radio, household conveniences."

Mr. Clark, a tall, gray-haired, distinguished-looking man, was one of the major incorporators of the Health Insurance Plan in 1944, the nonprofit organization that now provides medical care through 30 medical groups serving more than 750,000 people in the metropolitan area.

Mary Clare

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—British stage and screen actress Mary Clare, 73, who appeared in more than 400 productions, died

RASPoutine
Le Restaurant Cabaret Russe en vogue
SPECTACLE TOUTE LA NUIT
58, Rue Bassano (Champs Elysées) 75-08-31
Téléphone RAS 55-38

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHROOM — SNACK BAR
"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(air-cond.) 48 Ave. Pierre-Leré-Sorbonne
(Corr. M. George-V.) Tel. 27-28. RAI. 55-38

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

SHADES OF GLORY
AT THE INVALIDES
IN ENGLISH

LOUIS XIV - NAPOLEON
THE BIRTH OF THE MARSEILLAISE

A fascinating pageant of the past... with the magic of sound and light

Twice nightly: at 9 P.M. and 11 P.M.

ADMISSION 6 F

reservation not necessary

Entrance and Car park

Esplanade des Invalides

Métro: INVALIDES

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

Pussy Cat

The most exciting Parisian Girls

Floor show - Dance

Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn

22 R. Quentin-Bauchart, RAI. 66-51

RECOMMENDED BY

Frank SINATRA & Duke ELLINGTON

WORLD-FAMOUS

LIDO

Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.

Grand Prix

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

58F with 1/2 bottle
drinks and 2 dishes

OR
Minimum
and 1/2 bottle
drinks and 2 dishes

91F

DINNER-DANCE AT 8:30 P.M.

RESERVATIONS: TEL. 11-51

Hunting Season Starts in Italy

ROME, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—More than a million Italians were up and away before dawn today, heading for the woods and fields with dogs, guns and cartridges, as the annual hunting season opened on Italy's rapidly dwindling wildlife.

She first appeared on the stage in 1910. She made her screen debut in 1931 in "The Likes of 'Er." Other films in which she appeared were "Jew Suss," "Lorna Doone," and "The Clairvoyant."

Her husband, Lt. L. Mawhood, badly wounded in World War I, died in 1935. She is survived by a son and a daughter. Cause of death was not announced.

Gen. A. G. Tuckerman

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—

Gen. Alfred G. Tuckerman, 66, of the Army Reserve, a management consultant and former president of the National Horse Show, died yesterday at his home here.

Gen. Tuckerman was a partner in William E. Hill & Co., a management consultant firm with which he had been associated since 1954.

He retired from military service in 1957, after having served in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, National Guard and Army Reserve more than 33 years.

His last assignment was as commanding general of New York's 77th Infantry Division, Army Reserve.

At the beginning of World War II, Gen. Tuckerman was operations officer of the 12th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division. He served 30 months in the Pacific Theater as operations officer of the division and then of the First Corps, as executive officer of the 2d Cavalry Brigade and as commanding officer of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, which he took to Japan after V-J Day.

He participated in six major campaigns in the South and Central Pacific: New Guinea, Admiralty Islands, Hollandia, Leyte, North Luzon and South Luzon.

William H. Chartner

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—

William H. Chartner, 45, an economist and a former assistant secretary of commerce in both the Johnson and Nixon administrations, died Friday after a heart attack at his home in Fort Washington, L. I.

Mr. Chartner, who last year rejoined the investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs & Co. as vice-president and economist after leaving government service, was widely known in the financial community as an analyst and forecaster of business conditions.

All international airlines flying to France have been asked to have their pilots radio ahead reports of any passenger with serious gastrointestinal troubles during the flight. These persons will be examined on landing in France.

Arabs to Inoculate

DAMASCUS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Health ministers of seven Arab states have decided at an emergency session here to institute national anti-cholera inoculation programs as a precaution.

The ministers—from Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—have also decided to hold another meeting in Kuwait toward the end of October to take further anti-cholera measures.

Dr. Daoud Riddawi, Syria's health minister, said yesterday that the measures were blinding on all states at the conference and had been decided on as a result of outbreaks of a mild form of cholera in parts of the region.

It was agreed that each of the states tell the others and the World Health Organization immediately of any case of cholera, to help prevent its spreading.

28th Israeli Case

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Another case of cholera was confirmed tonight, bringing the number of Israeli cases of the disease so far reported to 28. The latest case involved a Jewish resident of the city.

Earlier today an Arab resident of Hebron was found to have contracted the disease while working in Jerusalem.

Mauriach Unchanged

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The condition of French Nobel Prize-winning author Francois Mauriac, seriously ill here for the past week, remained unchanged during the night, a hospital spokesman said this morning.

Some Dissent, But No Elections

Greek Regime Loosening Its Grip a Bit

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ATHENS (NYT).—At one point in the course of a pointed, satiric review playing twice nightly to packed houses in a central Athens park, the actors lean across the footlights to tell the audience in confidential tones, "We did not write this stuff. We are just saving the lines."

The laughter that follows is a sign of a new relaxation in the political atmosphere in Greece's capital and in the men who have been running the nation since the military coup in April, 1967.

"We ought to release all the Communists detainees and the exiles," says George Georgalas, the former Communist who became under secretary for information last June.

"The government is too strong to have to fear them."

An opponent of the regime, himself a former cabinet under secretary, says: "It is not that they have more confidence, but less fear."

500 Released

Beyond releasing the 500, of whom 430 have already returned to Athens, the government last week also formally lifted the ban on travel for some 500 former members of parliament. Excluded were the 75 deputies who belonged to a Communist-front party, EDA. Its leader, Elias Eliotis, was released from prison in June. The government has not, however, said anything yet about ending travel restrictions on opponents of the regime among editors, former civil servants and others who were not in parliament.

Despite the loosening of the government's attitude toward critics, also shown by the sales of a book of prose and poetry written by 18 of its opponents—few Athenian or foreign political observers believe

U.S. Widens Restrictions On DDT Use

Agency Adds 50 Curbs; New Bans Are Hinted

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The Agriculture Department has announced further restrictions on the use of DDT and hinted at still more crackdowns against pesticides.

Under the order, DDT will be banned for use on 50 types of fruits and vegetables, forest trees, lumber, livestock and buildings. If the order goes into effect, only producers of cotton and citrus crops will remain as the major users of the pesticide. Makars of DDT have 30 days to appeal the order.

The order—announced Friday—would not significantly decrease the annual domestic use of DDT, which has dropped 80 percent in the last decade, from 75 million pounds to 10 million pounds. A further drop of only 3 million pounds might be expected if the new curbs go into effect.

But in announcing the new restrictions, Dr. Ned D. Bayley, the department's director of science and education, implied that additional restrictions on DDT and other types of pesticides might be in prospect.

Dr. Bayley said the department was studying alternatives to the use of DDT on cotton, the potential threat that the popular pesticide paraquat poses to health and the possibility of registering the uses of pesticides.

The department statement indicated that other pesticides were being reviewed to assess the benefits or risks involved in each specific use.

Conservation groups have concluded that a legal loophole allows DDT to be used, despite restrictions, because only the manufacturer is ordered to adhere to federal standards, not the user.

Thus, the environmentalists have insisted, DDT and other pesticides may be bought ostensibly for legal use on one type of crop but may actually be sprayed over an unsanctioned crop.

Registration would force the users to state the reason they wanted to use chemicals such as DDT, which is known to harm wildlife. Studies in the last year have led some scientists to conclude that DDT might also be harmful to human beings.

Latest Step

The statement issued by the department said the new restriction was the latest step in a continuing effort to minimize possible contamination of the environment through orderly reduction in the nationwide use of persistent pesticides."

DDT, chemical shorthand for dichloro-biphenyl-trichloroethane, is an extremely effective, long-lasting pesticide that may remain in the soil or waterways for many years.

Concentration of DDT through the food chain in nature is known to have disrupted the reproductive cycles of birds and fish. DDT residues have even been found in human mother's milk.

Last year the use of DDT in residential and aquatic areas, as well as against tobacco pests, was canceled. Last March the department banned the use of the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin in aquatic environments.

"All remaining registrations of aldrin and dieldrin along with uses of seven other persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides are now being reviewed in relation to the benefits and possible environmental risks involved in each specific use," Friday's statement said.

Emotional Illness

"Homosexuality is a psychiatric or emotional illness. I think it's a good thing if someone can be cured of it because it's so difficult for a homosexual to find happiness in our society. It's possible that this movement could consolidate the illness banded the use of the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin in aquatic environments.

"All remaining registrations of aldrin and dieldrin along with uses of seven other persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides are now being reviewed in relation to the benefits and possible environmental risks involved in each specific use," Friday's statement said.

Maurya Unchanged

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The condition of French Nobel Prize-winning author Francois Mauriac, seriously ill here for the past week, remained unchanged during the night, a hospital spokesman said this morning.

Regime Marks Victory

ATHENS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Greece's Regent, Gen. George Zaitakis, and the army-backed cabinet, led by Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos, attended a service in Athens Cathedral today to mark the 21st anniversary of the army's victory against a Communist uprising.

Strict security measures were in force as the regent's car, flanked by military police riding motorcycles, moved swiftly through the streets.

Troops lined the route from the regent's mansion, next to the Royal Palace, to the cathedral, where Archbishop Ieronymos, primate of Greece, officiated in the Te Deum.

Premier Papadopoulos did not attend the service, but last night he addressed a message to the nation to mark the victory of the armed forces when they beat Communist rebels in the Vitosha Mountains, near the Yugoslav border, in 1949.

Some indicate only men, some women, a few both sexes.

Probably the major new force in the homosexual community is the Gay Liberation Front, which started last year in San Francisco and now has about 60 loosely connected chapters from Billings, Mont., to St. Louis to Tallahassee, Fla.

It was the front that organized parades of homosexuals



A cross-section of the crowd at a rally organized by the Gay Liberation Front in New York.

The U.S. Homosexual: A Mood of Militance

By Steven V. Roberts

NEW YORK (NYT).—Steve Gerrie wears a well-trimmed mustache, works as an accountant in a Wall Street brokerage firm and lives with his lover in a neat but threadbare apartment in the West Village here.

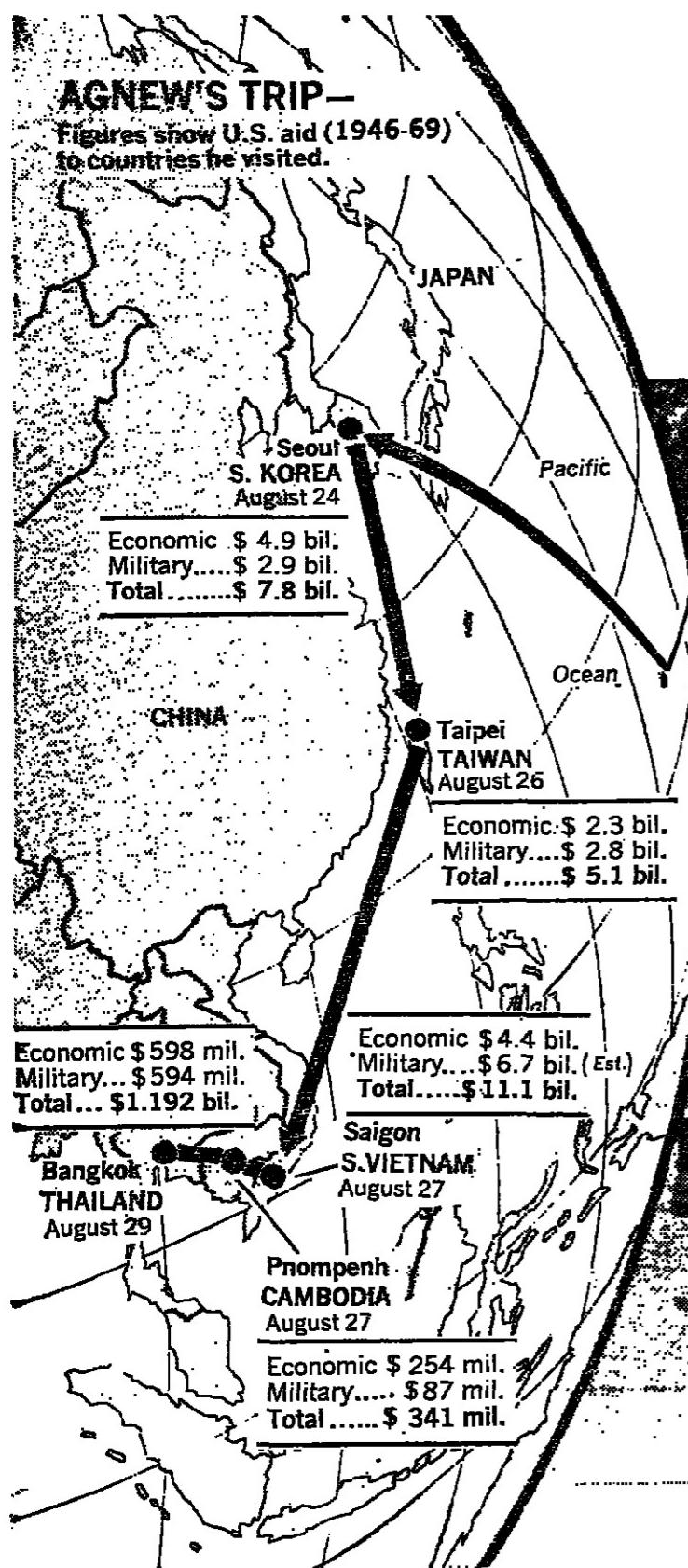
His roommate, Jack Waluska, is a former welfare case worker now studying for a master's degree in sociology.

One evening recently a friend asked Mr. Gerrie if he would, and the friend worried that he might lose his job.

"I don't give a damn," Mr. Gerrie almost shouted. "It means all that much to my employer. I don't want the job."

Steve Gerrie's reaction reflects a new mood now taking hold among the nation's homosexuals. In growing numbers they are publicly identifying themselves as homosexuals, taking a measure of pride in that identity and seeking militancy to end what they see as society's persecution of them.

Their feelings could be summed up by two of their popular



On his swing through Asia last week (see map, left), Vice-President Spiro Agnew undertook the task of explaining a Nixon Doctrine for Asia that "can be as forceful at one moment as it is flaccid the next." In brief stopover in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, below, his assurances to Premier Lon Nol, at right, fell considerably short of his statement on the American commitment to Cambodia at the outset of his trip.



Disturbing Questions on U.S. Tie to Cambodia

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (UPI)—U.S. Alex Johnson, the country's silver-haired Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, had barely begun his testimony last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the inevitable question came up.

"Do we have a commitment to defend Cambodia?" Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, asked, frowning over the tops of his Franklin reading glasses.

"No, I do not think we do," Mr. Johnson said softly.

"But," the senator persisted. "we are presently conducting very extensive air operations over Cambodia, and many press accounts assert that direct tactical support is being given to the Cambodian forces. We also have increased our military assistance to the Lon Nol government and the Vice-President has said we are going to do 'everything we can' to help the Lon Nol government. Do you feel that actions of this kind—apart from any formal obligation—can have the effect of committing the United States?"

Mr. Johnson let out an audible sigh. "No," he said wearily. "not unless we choose to make it so."

Mr. Johnson's discomfort was easy to understand. As the administration's representative before the committee, he was in the unhappy role of enunciating an official position that was fast becoming an empty semantic exercise.

Agnew and Lon Nol

The exercise seemed even more pointless by the week's end, after Vice-President Spiro Agnew had paid five-hour visit to the Cambodian capital and had symbolically, if not literally, embraced Premier Lon Nol and his government.

As a result of that visit and the Vice-President's remarks earlier in the week, the debate over an American commitment to the regime in Phnom Penh has become largely academic. In the course of three months, the administration's public policy and pronouncements on Cambodia have come full circle.

In addition to announcing the administration's intention to do "everything we can" to help the Lon Nol government, Mr. Agnew asserted it would be "impossible" for United States troops to pull out of Vietnam if the Communists topple the Cambodian government. At a background briefing for editors and publishers of Western newspapers at San Clemente, the next day, ranking officials of the administration confirmed that the Vice-President had

consulted with President Nixon and was speaking within the framework of national policy in his remarks on Cambodia.

Taken together, the statements represented a complete turnaround from what the administration had been saying on the importance of the survival of the Cambodian government. On June 25, for example, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said the continuation of the Lon Nol regime would be "helpful," but was not necessarily "essential." Now, judging by Mr. Agnew's remarks, it is not only essential but critical.

Distilled to its essentials, the evolving administration view on

Cambodia seems to proceed from the following basic assumptions:

• That there is—in the administration view—an inescapable relationship between what happens on the Cambodian battlefield and the ultimate success or failure of the Vietnamese program.

• That the security of American forces in South Vietnam and their orderly withdrawal depends at least in part on the existence of a cooperative non-Communist government in Phnom Penh.

• That the United States must take whatever steps nec-

essary to prevent the enemy from gaining free access to Cambodia's seaports and the 600-mile-long Cambodian-South Vietnamese frontier. Such access, it is argued, would jeopardize the American withdrawal from Vietnam.

It is on these assumptions, which were outlined during the course of the background briefing, that the current policy toward Cambodia is based. But the key question that remains unanswered, of course, is what price is the administration prepared to pay to implement this policy. Or more simply, how far is it prepared to go in defending the Lon Nol govern-

ment against a Communist takeover?

Money Not Men

The answer is not easy to establish with any certainty. At the moment, it appears to be money and equipment, yes; men, no.

At least that seemed to be the pattern last week. On Monday, the State Department formally announced an administration decision to provide Cambodia with up to \$40 million in small arms, ammunition, communication equipment, spare parts and training assistance during the next year to help to modernize the ragtag Cambodian armed forces.

The next day administration officials acknowledged that they were mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic aid program to bail out Cambodia's war-damaged economy. Figures as high as \$200 million have been proposed for the program, but by the time it gets through Congress, the total value is likely to be far less.

Even Mr. Agnew said he had told Premier Lon Nol during their conference that "the United States is not going to become militarily involved in Cambodia." In relating this to reporters, the Vice-President conveniently ignored the fact that United States planes are already bombing enemy targets all over Cambodia.

Help From Allies

Rather than send troops, the administration is likely to concentrate for the moment on some interim steps, such as encouraging other Southeast Asian allies like the Thais and South Vietnamese to commit additional men and material to Phnom Penh's defense. If the past is any guide, however, this will prove to be a frustrating and costly effort.

Perhaps the most important unanswered question, then, is what the administration will do if these stopgap measures fail and its evolving Cambodia policy becomes seriously threatened.

This is the principal concern of the administration's critics. Several of them spoke out in warning last week Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, led the chorus describing the deepening United States involvement in Cambodia as "a very gloomy picture."

"I just hope the administration is aware of the trap they are getting into if this gets out of hand," he said. "It's a revival of the pattern that was Vietnam."

Many of the nonradical women, including most of the

'Gulliver' Agnew Tugs at Asian Ties

By Laurence Stern

SAIGON (UPI)—The Vice-President of the United States may well have begun to feel like "Gulliver" T. Agnew as he whirled from capital to capital through Asia in his role as an apostle for the Nixon doctrine.

He could see, at first hand, the difficulties of extricating the gigantic American presence here from the vast and costly skein of military commitments that have been woven in this part of the world during the last two decades.

He has learned, first hand, that the alliance here of "friendly free world forces" has grown suspicious, alarmed and downright hostile at the prospect that they will have to take on a greater share of the burden of their self-defense.

The experience was to figure profoundly in Mr. Clifford's conversion from a hawk into an advocate of American disengagement and negotiated settlement in Vietnam. The 1968 Tet offensive clinched the case and helped him persuade President Johnson to abandon it, a disillusioning experience. He found no takers.

The Vice-President also acknowledged that the Chiang government is "worried" about the Nixon administration's proclaimed interest in improving relations with mainland China.

If the Nixon administration is serious about the Nixon doctrine, then the job immediately ahead is to scale down the present deployment of American power in this region. It is Vietnamization-Koreanization-Asianization, to improvise on the Washington argot of our time.

But to achieve this the administration will have to snap the bonds of commitment that have been forged in the form of treaties, secret agreements, executive understandings and covert military and intelligence operations.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about ending itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

Press Demands

So said Korean President Chung Hee Park at the prospect that the United States will withdraw 20,000 of the 64,000 American troops in that country. So said President Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo during Spiro Agnew's stop in Taiwan.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu is also understood to have handed the Vice-President a bill for future American dollars and manpower to ensure

the survival of the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam.

And in Bangkok, even before Mr. Agnew's visit, the Thai government had served notice that it expects additional compensation from the United States for current and future withdrawals of American troops—6,000 this year and 10,000 next.

Three years ago Clark Clifford, just before he became U.S. Secretary of Defense, took a swing through the Far East to test the willingness of South Vietnam's neighbors to increase their support of the Saigon government. It was as Mr. Clifford was later to re-tell it, a disillusioning experience. He found no takers.

The experience was to figure profoundly in Mr. Clifford's conversion from a hawk into an advocate of American disengagement and negotiated settlement in Vietnam. The 1968 Tet offensive clinched the case and helped him persuade President Johnson to abandon it, a disillusioning experience. He found no takers.

The Vice-President also acknowledged that the Chiang government is "worried" about the Nixon administration's proclaimed interest in improving relations with mainland China.

If the Nixon administration is serious about the Nixon doctrine, then the job immediately ahead is to scale down the present deployment of American power in this region. It is Vietnamization-Koreanization-Asianization, to improvise on the Washington argot of our time.

But to achieve this the administration will have to snap the bonds of commitment that have been forged in the form of treaties, secret agreements, executive understandings and covert military and intelligence operations.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about ending itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

Chiang Is Worried

Whatever Mr. Agnew's private emotions may be as he moves from capital to capital, he has not shared them even with the small group of newsmen selected to accompany him on the trip.

There have, however, been a few hints of reaction. After his session with Mr. Park in Seoul, for example, the Vice-President observed with a shake of his head that the Koreans were "hard bargainers." The Korean stop ended in the rare international spectacle of the American Vice-President and Korean president disagreeing over what they had agreed to.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about ending itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

And in an informal press conference following his stop in Taiwan, the Vice-President suggested that the Chiang government was over-concerned with the dangers of attack from China—the traditional raison d'être for vast American military aid to Taiwan.

"I attempted to reassure the president that this would be a very non-productive exercise for the Chinese," Mr. Agnew related. "I told him I didn't believe with the much less risky exercises that the Communists were engaged in in other parts of the world, for example in North Vietnam . . . that this would represent a very worthwhile undertaking."

Even Mr. Agnew said he had told Premier Lon Nol during their conference that "the United States is not going to become militarily involved in Cambodia."

In relating this to reporters, the Vice-President conveniently ignored the fact that United States planes are already bombing enemy targets all over Cambodia.

The next day administration officials acknowledged that they were mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic aid program to bail out Cambodia's war-damaged economy. Figures as high as \$200 million have been proposed for the program, but by the time it gets through Congress, the total value is likely to be far less.

Even Mr. Agnew said he had told Premier Lon Nol during their conference that "the United States is not going to become militarily involved in Cambodia."

The next day administration officials acknowledged that they were mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic aid program to bail out Cambodia's war-damaged economy. Figures as high as \$200 million have been proposed for the program, but by the time it gets through Congress, the total value is likely to be far less.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about ending itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

Many of the nonradical women, including most of the

Women Have a Great Day As March Shows Strength

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—She stood in front of a flapping orange banner that said "Women Unite," and she smiled.

Then Kate McGinn, author of "Sexual Politics" and one of the chief theoreticians of the women's liberation movement, began to speak to the 10,000 people who had gathered in New York's Bryant Park last Wednesday for a rally after a women's march down Fifth Avenue.

"You're beautiful; I love you," she told the crowd. "At last we have a movement."

With those words, the 36-year-old feminist pretty much summed up the feelings of the women's coalition that had scheduled the Women's Strike for Equality on the 50th anniversary of the amendment that gave women the vote.

From its beginnings, the movement was widely regarded, especially by men, as somebody's idea or a bad joke. "A Lesbian plot," muttered some. "A group of frustrated maidens who need a good man," said others. In some circles, the liberationists were viewed as Pucci-clad women from the "Seven Sisters" colleges who were outraged because they weren't editing *Time* and *Newsweek*.

The march helped refute those stereotypes. Every kind of woman you ever see in New York was there: limping octogenarians, bra-less teen-agers, Black Panther women, telephone operators, waitresses, Westchester matrons, fashion models, Puerto Rican factory workers, nurses in uniform, young mothers carrying babies on their backs.

Astonishing Turnout

They were marching because they wanted equality with men—and, they said, because they wanted men to think of them as human beings, not just sex objects.

In private, the strike leaders conceded that they were astonished by the turnout for the march. Estimates ranged as high as 50,000 people. They also expressed surprise at the fact that so many black women had marched—the movement has been thought of as concentrating on the middle-class, college-educated white women—and that almost one of every ten marchers was a man.

"The whole thing was beyond our wildest dreams," commented Betty Friedan, the strike coordinator, who sparked the movement back in 1963 with her book, "The Feminine Mystique."

Another fact that became clear Wednesday was that the movement was not confined to the politically liberal Eastern Seaboard.

Although the Manhattan march was the most impressive action of all, there were also smaller marches and demonstrations in about 40 cities, including Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Kansas City and Durango, Colo.

The "Lesbian plot" notion appeared to have been refuted when member of the Radical Lesbians made a plaintive plea at the Bryant Park rally for support from her "straight" sisters in the movement. The speaker charged that the police were harassing Lesbians, and that other women in the movement were ignoring their plight. "We're your sisters, and we need help!" the speaker cried.

Focus on Demands

As the strike leaders see it, the day's major accomplishment were that it showed women that the "sisterhood" is powerful, and that it got many people who had never done so before to talking about the movement and the three demands of the strike: free abortion on demand, free 24-hour child-care centers and equal opportunity in jobs and education.

One sign of the movement's strength is that opposition groups have sprung up, including MOM (Men Our Masters) and the Pussy Cat League, Inc., whose slogan is "Purr, Baby, Purr." But most of the criticism comes from men, as did most of the heckling of Wednesday's parade.

At 45th Street, one man appeared wearing a brassiere. "If you don't wear one, I will," he shouted at some of the braless marchers. Other men threw paper at the marchers, and carried placards reading "Draft Women Now" and "Back to the Kitchen."

Much of this hostility appears to be inspired by the movement's radical members, many of them self-proclaimed man-haters who decry the "myth of the vaginal orgasm" and refuse to cooperate with men in any walk of life.

Many of the nonradical women, including most of the

members of the National Organization for Women (NOW), the movement's largest group,

ignore these "crazies," as they often call them, and concentrate on "hot" issues, such as equal pay for equal jobs. (Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show wage discrimination against women at all levels, from professionals to service ones.)

One major weakness of the movement is that opposition to it also comes from women. These range from wives who are content to stay home with their children, and who view the movement as "unfeminine." To successful career women who

believe that the protesters either aren't trying hard enough—or have limited abilities to begin with. A recent Gallup poll showed that 65 percent of American women believe that women get as good a break in this country as men.

What will the movement do next? Most feminists say it will be the Equal Rights Amendment, which passed the House on Aug. 10 after being bottled up in committees for 47 years. If the Senate doesn't pass it, or the states take an unusually long time to ratify it, the odds are good that the women will take to the streets again.



Senatorial Priorities

The Senate of the United States has made much, recently, of its responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs. And in this connection there has been a good deal of talk about "priorities"—about the need to make domestic wants and lacks superior to ventures abroad. This has enabled a number of senators to take a high moral tone, vis-a-vis the administration, and for the Senate to engage in a number of legislative efforts to inject itself into global matters.

No one can seriously question the constitutionality of this attitude nor, given the gravity of the international situation, the practical justification for it—in principle. But the public is entitled to question the Senate's own priorities.

The Senate did pass the administration bill to reconstruct the postal service—perhaps the most drastic measure of administrative reform ever enacted. But it did so after an unprecedented strike by mailmen, and under the threat of another.

President Nixon's plan to change the welfare program—an even more fundamental and far-reaching proposal—has not fared so well. It lies bottled up in the finance committee, and the best that Sen. Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader, is willing to promise is that it will be brought up for floor debate "before we adjourn." And this, Sen. Mansfield added, somewhat gratuitously, will be done because the Senate owes the President "the courtesy" of doing so.

One of the most serious charges against American involvement in Vietnam is that

it has hampered measures necessary for tranquillity and progress at home. Many senators have made this point. But is it wise or logical for the Senate to prove it by endless debate on foreign issues, while practical programs, whose absence the senators deplore, languish in committee?

The family assistance plan, which the President has put forward as a corrective for the admitted evils of the present welfare system, may not be perfect. But it is being tested in the field, and further tests can be made before the whole plan is fully implemented. The basic idea is good: its practice can be tried out extensively, and either made to work or scrapped. The Nixon administration has introduced a degree of flexibility into its approach which is unusual; it is, however, in keeping with the administration's imaginative outlook on a number of critical subjects of national concern.

The President has been accused of failures of imagination in racial problems and in the conduct of the Southeast Asian war. But it is neither fair nor good for the country to harp on these themes to the exclusion of action in the fields where Mr. Nixon is, by general consent, showing promise of introducing major beneficial changes. In other words, the Senate should get down from its high moral horse and do some work. Or the country will have good reason to wonder just where the upper house is trying to ride.

Talk or Talk-Fight in Vietnam

The renewed prospect of secret talks for the first time in a year, now that North Vietnam has joined the United States in sending a high-level negotiator back to Paris, is important—but much more important is whether either side has anything new to say. There is an opportunity for a new initiative that neither Washington nor Hanoi would be wise to ignore.

For the moment, the Communists indicate that they have come not to make new proposals but to hear what the United States has returned to propose. Ambassador Bruce's instructions seem to be similar: to probe the Communist position and, only then, return to Washington to discuss what new approaches, if any, he would like President Nixon's authority to take. That could make for another series of tragic non-meetings. There has been too much of this kind of sparring already.

Twenty-nine months have passed since President Johnson set the Paris talks in motion. Half that time was spent in procedural wrangles; since then, neither side has budged significantly from its initial substantive proposals of May, 1968. Meanwhile, both sides have suffered more casualties—including 23,000 American dead—than in the three years from the entrance of organized American and North Vietnamese combat units up to the Johnson offer.

In the past, Presidents Nixon and Thieu both expressed skepticism about a cease-fire. Last October, President Thieu offered to negotiate the conditions of a cease-fire, but did not indicate what kind he had in mind. Now, in a watershed speech delivered July 31, Mr. Thieu has made it clear that he is prepared to discuss "a standstill cease-fire" of a temporary character, as distinct from a coalition government or a permanent "leopard spot" partition of South Vietnam.

He laid down three conditions: The terms of the cease-fire must be fully discussed and agreed upon before they take effect; there must be "efficient supervision, with sufficient personnel, sufficient means all over the country" to prevent military gains for the enemy; the cease-fire must be followed promptly by "serious discussions" aimed at a global solution of the war. "Any war, if concluded by mutual agreement on both sides, must go through the first stage that is a cease-fire," Mr. Thieu said.

A standstill cease-fire in South Vietnam will be more difficult to negotiate than in the Middle East because of the checkerboard division of the country into Saigon-controlled, Communist-controlled and contested areas. Nor is it clear, as yet, how Hanoi would respond to a firm allied proposal to initiate such negotiations.

But, now that President Thieu has opened the door for this possibility, the United States should waste no time in putting a cease-fire proposal on the table.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Men and Women

The grounds for women's discontent are complex. They arise from assumptions deeply rooted in history—that the woman keeps house, that the husband is master of the house, that the woman fills a submissive role in marriage, that a woman to be feminine must devote herself to making herself attractive to men. And so on.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1895

PARIS.—Much emotion has been caused in Vienna by the Tsar's sending thirty thousand rifles and a considerable quantity of munitions of war to the Prince of Montenegro. Some newspapers, even, are not far from believing that this present is an indication that the peace of Europe is menaced. Such a view is probably an exaggeration. For many years Europe has ceased to regard armaments as a sign of coming war, inasmuch as for 25 years past all the Continental Powers have been armed to the teeth.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1920

CHARLESTON, Va.—Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking here today, said that no modification had been made in the naval programme that had already been adopted. Not only is it being strictly carried out, but docks of enormous size are in course of construction. "The United States," he said, "is building eighteen dreadnaughts, battle-cruisers, and twelve other powerful ships, which will assure that the United States Navy will be the most powerful in the world."



Human Rights vs. Property Rights

By James Reston

ASPEN, Colo.—The prevailing mood in the West is clearly conservative, but here, as elsewhere, thoughtful men and women are challenging many of the popular assumptions that have long been taken for granted in America.

For example, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies has gathered in its executive program a number of business and professional men here and they are examining and questioning, among other things, the following widely held beliefs:

• Air and water are free commodities.

• Most land and the resources on it and under it may be used in accordance with the unrestricted desires of its private owners.

• Economic development should proceed along lines largely determined by private initiative.

• Economic decisions in America should be left primarily to the interplay of market forces.

• And finally: continuous economic growth will inevitably produce a continuous growth in social well-being; and a growing population will both stimulate and benefit from economic expansion.

Great national political debates are often foreshadowed in private

discussions within a very small minority or remnant of a nation, and it is clear that the men gathered here are seeing the so-called "environmental crisis" not only as a physical and technical problem but as one that raises fundamental political, economic and philosophical questions about private and public planning.

Some of the specific questions before the Aspen executive seminar and also before leading scientists and philosophers who are meeting here in a technology conference under the International Association for Cultural Freedom are the following:

• If the rising pollution of air and water becomes unacceptable or dangerous to the general public, who should pay for reducing or eliminating the pollution?

• If the preservation of finite resources requires recycling and re-using nonrenewable materials, who should pay, and how, for the disposal of solid waste for which consumers have no further use?

• What personal and corporate uses of private property are considered to be in conflict with the public interest in a healthy environment, including the aesthetic values of that environment?

• If the pursuit of unrestrained economic expansion raises intolerable threats to the quality of human life—and if the doctrine of no-growth is politically and morally unacceptable—how do we determine the desirable direction for economic development in the future?

• In the course of establishing standards for a healthy environment, should reliance be placed on incentives or punitive measures, or some combination of these, to secure compliance?

• Since some measure and form of national planning is implicit in some of these questions, what are the implications of this for the free-enterprise tradition and for the procedures of democratic society?

Stirring Emotions

To win these voters, Mr. Nixon has to arouse their emotions and keep them stirred up. That is the job of Vice-President Agnew. It is arguable whether Mr. Agnew is just engaging in the harsh give-and-take which is routine in American politics or whether he and his mentor, the President, are taking unacceptable risks if they inflame popular passions in a period when the nation's social fabric is already strained. Routine or risky, the Nixon-Agnew political strategy has the effect of dividing the country and contradicting the normal conservative efforts to unite it.

The President is aware of the public's yearning for an interlude of conservative peace and quiet. He began his administration by promising to "bring us together" and asking all to lower their voices. He made appointments which conspicuously reached across party lines. Except in moments of stress, he seems consciously to be imitating the dignified and elevated public style of President Eisenhower.

The imitation is not convincing. It cannot be convincing so long as the suffering, guilt, resentment, and anger caused by Vietnam poison the undercurrents of national feeling. So long as the President is willing to strengthen his party by exploiting the antagonisms and anxieties of different groups, then rancor and tension are bound to remain high in American life.

Vice-President Agnew has amply demonstrated that he can be Mr. Nixon's Nixon. The trouble is that the President is not Eisenhower's Eisenhower.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The U.S. in Cambodia And Middle East

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The United States is getting in deeper in both Cambodia and the Middle East. In Cambodia it is more unwilling than willing; in the Middle East it is willing after first being unwilling. In both cases the outcome is highly uncertain.

Take Cambodia first. The optimists in the administration now are rating the chances of survival of the Lon Nol government as somewhat better than 50-50. They argue that press reports give a false impression of a concerted Communist offensive and of Communist control of vast areas where as much of what the enemy is doing amounts to no more than drawing a town and then withdrawing.

These optimists concede that if the Communists, after the rainy season ends in October-November, make a major effort they could give the Cambodian regime a very hard time. To make such an effort, they add, would mean lessening Communist efforts in West Vietnam and thus permitting the Saigon regime to further consolidate its hold.

To fend off the Communists and to foil a major assault, should it come, the United States is getting in deeper and deeper on the grounds of protecting American forces in the process of pulling out of South Vietnam. Extensive use of U.S. air power, an enlarged military aid program, a coming economic aid program and support for both South Vietnam and Thailand so they can send troops to help Lon Nol are all now in motion.

The Other View

By contrast, pessimists outside government see the Communists taking over Cambodia sooner or later. They think the kind of situation that exists there today is favorable to Communist guerrilla tactics. Furthermore, they figure that as the American withdrawal from South Vietnam proceeds the Thieu-Ky regime will collapse under the resulting pressure. Right-wing generals probably would take over but they would be followed by a leftist coup by men who would make a deal with Hanoi and invite the United States to get out totally.

In each case, doubtless, wish is father to thought. Whatever one thinks of the Cambodian venture, it is evident the administration probably would prefer that it had not happened and now is rationalizing what it is doing as necessary.

Letters

The Original

With some amusement I have been following the controversy raging over the authenticity of a portrait of Pope Julius II, from the school of Raphael, the original of which is claimed to be owned by the Pitti Palace, the Uffizi, and the National Gallery of London. With amusement I say, because the original is in none of these places. It is in my storage room, together with other things.

I don't hang it up because I can't stand the gloom emanating from it.

Enclosed is a photographic slide I made of it. The picture came into my possession through an ancestor of mine, Camillo Borghese.

I cannot stand publicly, and the matter does not further interest me. Therefore, my name and address are fictitious.

RUMPTZILZERN.

Zurich.

To inexpert eyes, the enclosed slide looks better than the "original" or should that be "copy"?

Meany and the ILO

It is with sadness that the leaders of American labor influence our foreign policy in directions least likely to help the strategy toward accommodation.

The recent decision of AFL-CIO president George Meany to urge withdrawal of American support for the ILO because of appointment of a Russian as one of the assistant directors seems from these European shores to sound as only one voice of American labor. Is this so? Is there no other leader prepared to question this negative response to the meaningful activities of the ILO?

RAYMOND B. YOUNG Jr.

St. Cloud, France.

This is written by one who is deeply concerned with Russian aggressive strategies in crucial parts of the world. But of all tactics to meet this challenge of Soviet designs, the destruction of one of the key agencies through which labor men and women everywhere may gain support for improving working conditions, this is most destructive.

Additionally, it has been under the Meany reign that a good many critical contacts between American labor and those Communist communities seeking more independent paths from Russia have been obstructed. As a daughter of one of the early organizers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who was reared to support and help nurture American labor unions as a force for progress and social justice, I find this narrow dogmatic approach of the national AFL-CIO.

JANET BELLUSH.

Utrecht, the Netherlands.

American Women

American women are a pain in the neck. Once again they want to eat their cake and have it too!

Ever since the end of the pioneer era, they have been largely instrumental in creating the myth of material success and using men as doormats, driving them to an early death (statistics prove it) in the mad business scramble.

American women, denying the tender womanly submission to man which is essential to a happy love life, have erected the most ferocious and hard-hearted matrarchy in the world. What more do they want?

RAYMOND B. YOUNG Jr.

St. Cloud, France.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. MacDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

General Manager

André Blang

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Terzer, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, Tel.: 528-52-50. Telex: 32,920. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription rates 6 months 12 months
Algeria (air) ... \$16.00 \$30.00
Australia (air) ... \$20.00 \$36.00
Belgium (air) ... \$15.00 \$26.00
Denmark (air) ... \$12.00 \$21.00
Finland (air) ... \$16.00 \$28.00
France (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Germany (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Greece (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Iceland (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Ireland (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Italy (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Japan (air) ... \$20.00 \$35.00
Kuwait (air) ... \$44.00 \$72.00
Lebanon (air) ... \$22.00 \$44.00
Lybia (air) ... \$22.00 \$44.00
Luxembourg (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Norway (air) ... \$24.00 \$40.00
Pakistan (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Portugal (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Spain (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Sweden (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Switzerland (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Turkey (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
United Kingdom (air) ... \$12.00 \$22.00
Other European: \$ 3 17.00 \$32.50

New subscribers are entitled to an introductory rate for periods not longer than 6 months.
On the above prices for periods not longer than 6 months.

Op/16/70

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1970

FINANCE

Page 7

Eurobonds

Market Gets New Lease on Life With \$50 Million Esso Funding

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Eurobond market took a new lease on life last week, with trading described as active and new issues activity picking up at last.

Taking the lion's share of credit for the market's improved image was the announcement that Esso Overseas Finance NV is raising \$50 million through two Eurobond issues. One, \$30 million of five-year notes, is expected to carry a coupon of 9 percent. The other, a \$20 million, 15-year issue, has a 9 1/2 percent coupon indicated. Both are expected to be priced at par.

The notations are unconditionally guaranteed by Esso's parent, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and represent the first public international funding from Esso. Market observers noted several factors in the decision to split the issue. For one, the Eurobond market is "the conscious"—that is, after the battering taken in 1970, investor inclinations are to spread the risks, rather than take a large chunk of any one given issue.

For another, the dollar is still, "in the abstract," a risk currency, and that promotes investor interest in shorter term issues.

The point is not that there is any strong feeling that a change in dollar parity is in store—the dollar is considered as too pivotal a point in the present monetary picture for that to happen in the foreseeable future.

But with the United States itself advocating reforms of the dollar parity system there is the feeling that change is in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

the wind. As no one can tell where the risks would arise in any such reform, the inclination is to be cautious, putting cash into the shorter end of the market where possible.

For SONJ, putting the bulk of the financing in five-year notes enhances the chances of later refunding the debt at lower rates.

The yields offered on prestigious SONJ's issues—which some consider very generous on the longer-term debentures—also answer for the time being the question of where interest rates are going.

Some market observers feel the continuing high European rates will discourage U.S. borrowers, who at present can get less expensive cash at home for domestic use. But as long as U.S. restrictions on capital exports remain in effect, there is a demand constant that the market can count on. Esso's borrowing will be for overseas operations.

Overall, the reaction to SONJ's plan approximated glee. The market has been waiting for a first-class name to put it back on the track after the worst year of its short life—and a better U.S. name just does not exist.

"I'm hearing from people over these bonds that I haven't seen hide nor hair of in the last 18 months," said one on the secondary market. Last week, prices firmed early in the week especially for high-coupon straight dollar debts. But with the SONJ announcement they dropped back by 1 to 1 1/2 points,

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
Commodity index	110.3	118.5	110.3
Currency in circ.	\$56,702,000	\$56,917,000	\$57,000,000
Total loans	\$81,128,000	\$81,418,000	\$79,181,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,434,000	2,470,000	2,384,000
Auto production	116,488	88,325	153,342
Dairy oil prod. (bbls.)	8,672,000	8,650,000	8,776,000
Freight car loadings	541,398	533,394	561,396
Gen. Pur. kw-hr.	32,612,000	32,258,000	30,156,000
Business failures	211	204	189

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1969
Employed	82,291,000	78,352,000	78,161,000
Unemployed	4,516,000	4,668,000	4,152,000
Industrial production	169.2	168.6	175.2
Personal income	\$361,500,000	\$376,800,000	\$372,300,000
Money supply	\$304,300,000	\$323,700,000	\$305,000,000
Consumer Price Index	133.7	133.2	128.2
Construction contracts	180	184	176
Min. Inventories	\$97,800,000	\$97,500,000	\$92,500,000
Exports	\$32,773,000	\$32,695,000	\$32,120,000
Imports	\$33,309,000	\$32,360,000	\$31,187,000

*Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stock Market Showing Renewed Confidence In the U.S. Economy, Prices and Volume Climb

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Myths die slowly. One myth that exhibits a stubborn tenacity for life is the notion that wars, somehow, are necessary to keep the economy moving ahead.

It may have seemed that way once. The Civil War touched off a giant expansion of the American economy. The experience was repeated with the great war of 1914-1918. As recently as World War II, arms buying by Britain and France helped to pull the United States out of a depression which had resisted large doses of civilian pumping-priming.

In the postwar years, however, nations discovered that wars weren't needed to keep economies from stagnating, that there were acceptable nonmilitary alternatives. By cutting taxes or increasing spending and by increasing the supply of money, governments could achieve much the same results.

The situation was not unlike that described by Charles Lamb in his "Disquisition on Roast Pig." The delicacy was discovered accidentally. Then, for a time, it was thought that the only way to obtain roast pig was to burn down a house. Finally it was realized that arson was neither necessary nor inevitable for the creation of the dish.

Further Cuts, Perhaps

The issue is germane because large cuts have been made during the last two years in military spending, and government officials are saying that very little more can be trimmed from the defense budget. Nevertheless, if the turnaround in the economy is as strong as it appears, the prospects of easier money help buoy the group. The Bank of America soared 5; Security Pacific tacked on 2 1/2 and The First National Bank of Boston advanced 3 1/4.

In August from 117.7 percent the month before centered entirely in farm products and processed foods—the industrial component continued to rise—flowing once again into inflationary excess.

Certainly victory over inflation, signalled last week by the first decline in wholesale prices in two years, is far less certain than a widespread revival of demand. The drop in the wholesale price index to 117.1 percent of the 1967-68 average

other consumer durables would be offset by a continued decline in defense spending and in business spending for plant and equipment. There was also the expectation that an automobile strike might take some of the steam out of a too-rapid revival of demand.

The likelihood of any offset to revived consumer demand declined somewhat in a week. Eight of the 101 plants of the Ford Motor Co. settled local differences with the United Automobile Workers, lending support to the opinion that an automobile strike may not occur Sept. 15. Although such local agreements do not affect wages and fringe benefits, the basic issues, they usually have followed company-wide settlements and often have proved stumbling blocks to the swift resumption of production.

The notion gained credence that a contract settlement might be postponed for several months, giving the companies time to take advantage of resumed consumer buying and to get a start on the new minicars, and giving the union time for layoffs and lost overtime.

The likelihood of a continued slowdown in business spending on new plant and equipment also lost ground. The National Industrial Conference Board reported that capital appropriations of the nation's 1,000 largest companies—a forerunner of actual spending—were down only 0.7 percent in the April-June quarter after drops of 13 percent in the first quarter and of 2 percent in the final quarter of last year.

Martin R. Gainsburg, the (Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Some favorable economic developments enabled the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market last week to make their biggest advances in months.

The Amex price index finished on Friday up 0.68 at 21,000, its biggest weekly gain in months. Turnover climbed to 21,768,915 shares from 10,740,745 shares in the preceding week.

One of the stronger issues was Pickwick International, a leading record company and merchandiser, which advanced 4 points to 27 1/2. The company recently reported record profits for the year ended April 30, 1970, of \$1.66 a share compared to \$1.40 in fiscal 1969.

Another mover was Pioneer Plastics which jumped 6 points to 16 3/4. The company said it has developed a new material for decorating surface on household items.

The over-the-counter market also enjoyed an exceptional week. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 36 industrial issues rose 15.5 points for the week and finished on Friday at 311.48.

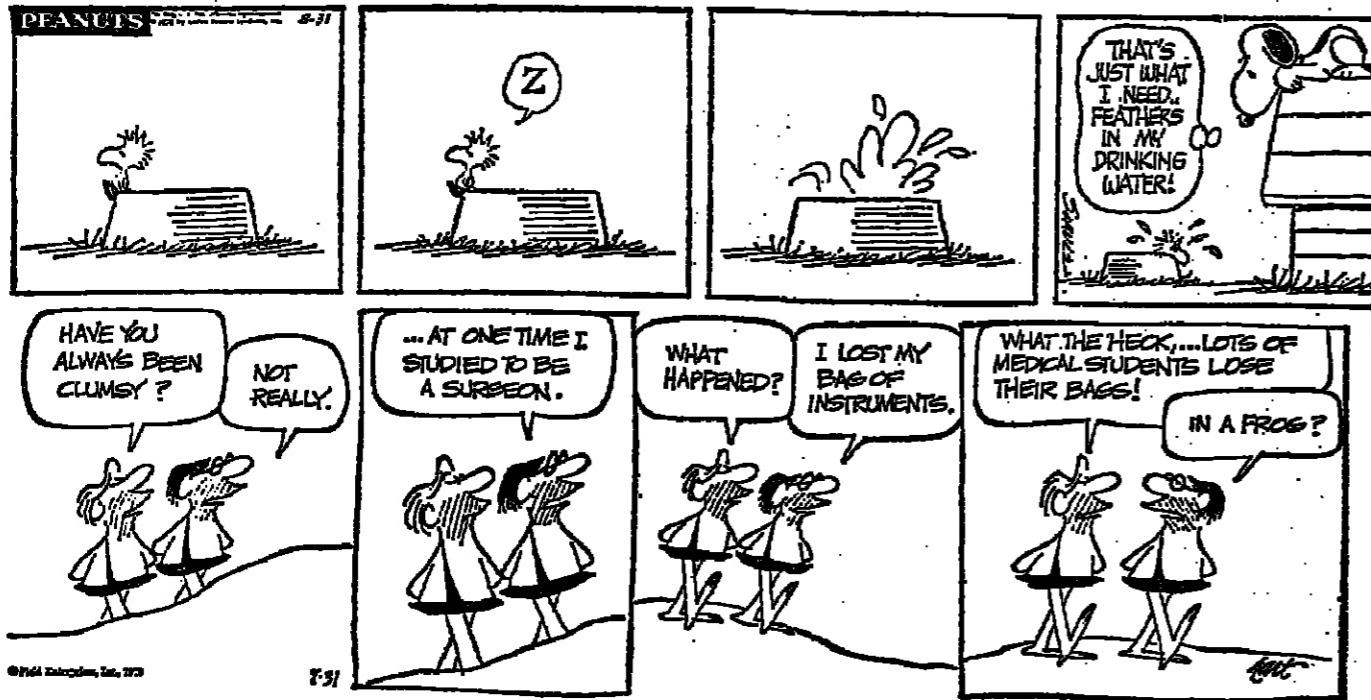
Among the stronger counter issues, Tampax soared 19 points; Taylor Wine was up 6; Tecumseh rose 8; Electronic Data Systems climbed 5, and Alexander & Alexander, Bandag, O. M. Scott, Recognition Equipment and Johnson Products each rose 3 points.

Continued strong institutional buying sent the insurance group higher in active trading. American International Group rose 4; Connecticut General was up 3 1/2 and Government Employees added a point.

Bank stocks moved higher on institutional buying as the prospects of easier money helped buoy the group. The Bank of America soared 5; Security Pacific tacked on 2 1/2 and The First National Bank of Boston advanced 3 1/4.

Over-Counter Market

PEANUTS



B.C.



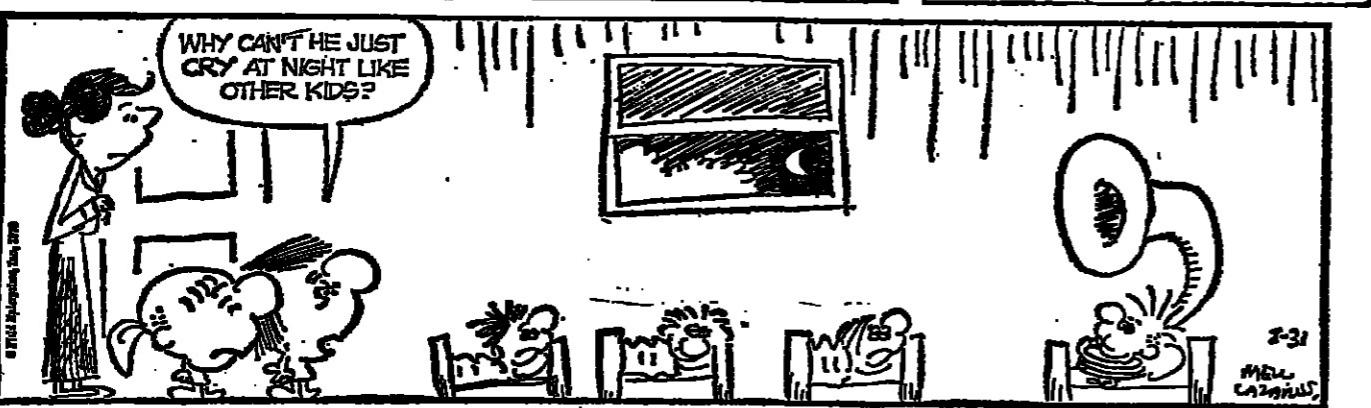
LILLIAN BANNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



HIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BOOKS

INSIDE THE THIRD REICH

Memoirs

By Albert Speer. Translated from the German by Rie and Clara Winston. Introduction by Eugene Day. Macmillan. 596 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IMAGINE the most significant and dramatic episode in a century of history. Then imagine that episode's most representative figure stepping out of the past and presenting us with his version of the episode. And then imagine the book containing that version fulfilling its every promise—describing with the coolest objectivity all that one might hope it would describe, yet revealing between its lines what made its author so representative. Imagine all that and you will begin to understand the importance of Albert Speer's "Memoirs" and the impact of reading them. Or, if you prefer, dismiss my premises. Argue that Hitler's Germany was an aberration, the final convolution of a diseased 19th-century body politic. Say that Speer—Hitler's architect, inspector general of buildings, and minister of armaments—was an oddity, the only rational man performing on the stage at Charenton. In that case, "Inside the Third Reich" is merely an astonishing book, one of the most revealing and interesting yet to appear on a subject that has already attracted more than its share.

But I'm inclined to stick with my initial characterization of the book. So I will have to leave it to other reviewers to detail and analyze its revelations about German conduct in World War II; its harrowing descriptions of court intrigues among the leading Nazis; its unique portrait of Hitler himself (one that is unlikely ever to be surpassed, since Speer alone saw Hitler's most revealing sides); and the light it throws on totalitarian art, particularly as manifested in the Reich's architecture and building plans. And others will have to convey the book's power as the story of a Faust who sold out, rebelled against his Mephisto, and awaits to this day a redemption he never expects to be conferred.

The book that I read with the greatest fascination is the autobiography of a civilized, well-educated artist who stood apart from political ideology and excelled according to technological standards, only to discover that by embracing technology he had become an instrument, first of political ideology and then of technology itself. For here one sees the profoundest significance of Nazi Germany for the 20th century—not in its nationalist mythology, not in its racist ideology or its monstrous implementation of that racism—but in its worship of power for its own sake, and as a corollary, in what the historian Joachim Fest has described as its development of a "fundamental and tacit assumption . . . that technology does not serve any alien power; that it is power itself." And in Albert Speer one ob-

one that persists nonetheless.

In fact, time and again

these pages one comes to

himself, from his own

viewpoint, seems to recognize

Speer the often monster

technology, and to salute it

simultaneously.

That monster is not exorcised in these pages. It served Hitler until Hitler misused it. It served itself in the name of the German people. It remains in Speer. It remains in many. It strides upon the 20th-century landscape like a curse. And the mystery of men serve it is not solved these pages. Yet its presence makes Speer's "Memoirs" one of the deepest and most compelling moral dramas imaginable in these times.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a

reviewer for The New

Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached four spades after South had opened one no-trump and North had used Stayman to locate a major-suit fit. As it happens, North-South could have made three no-trump, rather luckily, while four spades was doomed, though four spades was doomed by the bad trump break.

South won the opening diamond lead and led a low spade. West won with the queen and led another diamond. The declarer headed for a club ruff by discarding a club from dummy on the third round of diamonds, leading to the club ace and surrendering a club.

East put up the club king and led a heart, taken by the ace in the closed hand. The position was now this:

NORTH	EAST
♦ Q	♦ AJ92
♦ 10643	♦ 1065
♦ KQ72	♦ 654
♦ 93	♦ K82
♦ A76	
WEST	
♦ 0	
♦ J43	
♦ 1064	
♦ KQ7	
♦ —	
♦ —	
SOUTH (D)	
♦ K875	
♦ A98	
♦ AKQ	
♦ J43	
♦ —	
♦ —	
BOTH SIDES WERE VULNERABLE.	
BIDDING	
SOUTH	West
1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♠	Pass
2 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass
West led the diamond jack.	

The declarer had already lost two tricks and although he did not know it East had two natural trump tricks with which to set the contract.

But an odd thing happened. When South ruffed a club in the dummy East almost mindlessly overruled with the spade nine. On being challenged by West he discovered the club eight and corrected the attempt to revoke.

There was no revoke penalty, of course, but the spade nine was now an exposed card. South

Solution to Friday's Puzzle			
JAWED	RAICE	CRIB	
AMAZING	UPING	HARE	
SITIN	BANC	INAT	
OLEON	JACQUELINE	NER	
FORGO	BITTE	HEL	
TARIAS	AVRY	UNA	
IDLE	ATSEA	SEIS	
SWAP	WICKEY		
GOSSIPY	SCORN	URU	
URU	THEN	STS	
RIENDEVOUS	ZEST	FLAKE	
AXIS	LATE	LONER	
JAKE	ELIST	AMES	
ELIST	SEDAN		

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S TOO SMART TO DO A LOT OF DUMB TRICKS."

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and DOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINCC

ROLYC

NIDIOE

HUMBAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

44 000000

(Answers tomorrow)

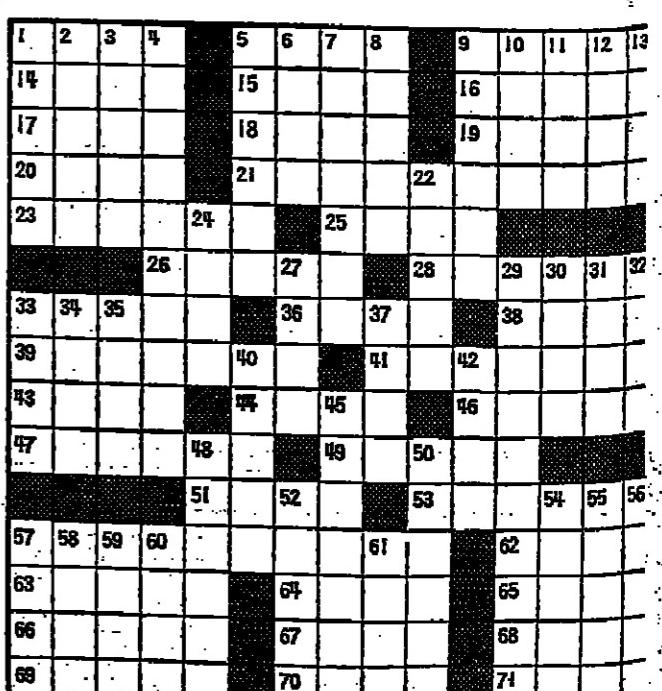
Saturday's PRONE EXACT THIRTY GALLEY

Answers Animals you might find on the golf courses—LYNX

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	DOWN
53 Loosens	11 Suffix for tri- or pun
57 Couple	12 Antlered ani-
58 Branches	13 Ell
59 Impudent	63 Perennial herb
60 Verb	64 Athirst
61 Medicine	65 Advance
62 Case	66 Hornlike part
63 To	67 Descartes
64 (everybody)	68 Campus reunion
65 Genus of Asian birds	69 Eagle's
66 Polaris, for one	70 maneuver
67 Caballero's weapon	71 See birds
68 Beau	72 Similar words: Abb.
69 German article	73 Prognostic
70 Generally	74 One who inf-
71 Bring to mind	75 Confesses
72 Parisian notion	76 Leathers
73 Straits	77 Cognizant
74 — as a rock	78 Eared seal
75 Drill noises	79 Formosa Strait
76 Kind of assets	80 Vague feeling of discomfort
77 Outfielder Felipe	81 out
78 Aquatic mammal	82 Heavy stakes
79 Having a mouth	83 Radames's beloved
80 Hebrew letter	84 N. Y. apples, short
81 This day of: It.	85 Confess
82 Nest of sorts	86 Pianist Peter
83 Wise man	87 Part of A.D.
84 Rhubarb	88 Turk's residence



Lutz, Smith Top W. Germans in Doubles

United States Wins Davis Cup

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (AP)—The United States doubles team of Bob Lutz and Stan Smith crushed West Germany's Christian Kuhnke and Wilhelm Bungert, 8-2, 7-5, 6-4 in 80 minutes of smashing tennis and secured the Davis Cup for the United States for the 22nd time.

The Americans are now tied with

Australia at 22-22 for victories in men's this week by Stolle who is coaching the Germans that if the Americans used Richer instead of Stan Smith in the singles on fast asphalt "they could put the cup on the plane for Germany."

"At match point, I looked right in Freddie's eyes," Richer said. "They looked a little green."

All week in practice Fred Stolle, the Australian professional hired by the Germans as a coach, had urged Bungert to throw the ball higher for his first serve.

But in the first game of the match, after Ashe had won the toss and elected to receive, serve, Bungert faulted four of five first serves. He had service for the game however, but Ashe quickly broke him in the third and with games for a 4-1 lead, as Bungert continued to struggle with his serve, faulting 13 of his first 17.

By contrast, only twice in the match did the German manage to win as many as three points in a game on Ashe's serve. The first time was in the sixth game of the first set. The second, Bungert's best opportunity of the match, was at 6-7 and 40-40 on Ashe's serve in the 14th game.

Two points from winning the set, the overzealous German drove a forehand into the net at deuce, then watched Ashe punch a back-hand volley down the line for a winner. In one of his emotional displays, Bungert banged his racket on the asphalt, then quickly applauded Ashe's lunging shot.

Bungert's style is stiff and bashing. When he is good, he can be very, very good, as he was with several aces on second serves and with wristy cross-court forehands.

But the rigidity of his repertoire leaves little room for error. Ashe won 47 of his 90 points on serve without a service return. Bungert committed a remarkably high percentage of service-return errors, even though Ashe, to gain consistency, slowed his serve somewhat in the last two sets.

The surprise of the opening day, and the match that had the capacity crowd of 7,500 applauding throughout, was Richer's 6-3, 5-2 conquest of Kuhnke, West Germany's No. 1 player.

Turville Tennis Stelle

Apparently stung by statements that he was the vulnerable one on the American squad, the 23-year-old Texan justified the faith of Ed Turville, the captain, in his challenge-round debut.

"Ask Fred Stolle where the ship is now," Turville said excitedly after Richer's 71-minute triumph had given the defenders a 2-0 lead.

Turville was referring to state-

ment of the previous meetings with the world's premier woman player, recovered for a 1-2, 7-6, 6-4 victory and faces Kerry Servi of Australia in today's final. The Californian was seeded and Miss McEvily was No. 6.

Miss McEvily kept Mrs. Judy Tegart Dalton, also of Australia, away from the net and easily won, 6-3, 6-2, in the other semi-final.

Mrs. Court, who is seeking to become the second woman to win the grand slam when she plays next week at Forest Hills, dominated the first set. The tall Aussie gave up only five points on serve and registered service breaks in the second and sixth games.

Bradshaw Stars as Steelers Beat Giants

By George Vecsey

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30 (NYT)—Terry Bradshaw, golden-haired and enthusiastic and the top draft choice last winter, was the star of the first football game in Three Rivers Stadium Friday night, leading the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-6 victory over the New York Giants.

The tall rookie from Louisiana Tech burst onto the artificial turf and immediately looked like a bigger bargain than the nearly completed \$36-million stadium rising just across the river from downtown. He completed 15 of 23 passes for 244 yards and one touchdown in front of 35,951 fans.

It was Bradshaw's first game as pro as he signed less than two weeks ago after a contract dispute.

The Giants' quarterback was more familiar and less popular than Bradshaw. Dick Shiner had been a regular for almost two dreary years before going to the Giants last spring. He was replacing Fran Tarkenton, who has a slight injury, and Shiner, while as blond as Bradshaw, was not exactly golden.

Bradshaw looked excellent from the beginning, but a fumble by Preston Pearson spoiled the drive. Then Shiner could go nowhere and little Hubie Bryant went 44 yards with a punt return to set up Pearson's 3-yard touchdown run. Bradshaw leaped into the end zone to congratulate Pearson.

Shiner, making his first start for the Giants, continued to throw the ball away, but Bradshaw tossed a 37-yard touchdown to Ron Shinkin that persuaded more of the long-suffering Steeler fans.

The ball traveled perhaps 56 yards in the air with a trajectory and velocity most quarterbacks could not produce in a million years. The ball rocketed into Shinkin's hands 3 yards before he raced out of the end zone.

In the second half, Bradshaw came back at the start and showed the fans even more ability. He completed a pass to Bob Lutzeners manning him. He threw a bullet up the middle for a first down. He threw on the run to the right side, hitting Willie Richardson over the middle. Then he intercepted near the goal line, but the fans cheered that too.

In other NFL exhibitions:

Rams 15, Chargers 14

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Three field goals by David Ray and a 27-yard touchdown pass by Roman Gabriel gave Los Angeles a 16-14 victory over San Diego last night.

The third largest crowd in San Diego stadium history, 53,205, saw the Rams' defense hold the Chargers without a first down in the second half.

Cardinals 24, Bears 3

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Rookie linebacker Don Park's touchdown on the game's second play spurred St. Louis to a 24-3 triumph last night over Chicago.

Falcons 22, Chiefs 17

ATLANTA, Aug. 30 (AP)—A 98-yard return by Tom McCauley of a field goal attempt and two field goals by rookie Kenny Vinyard led Atlanta to a 22-17 victory over Kansas City last night.

Saints 26, Patriots 20

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 30 (AP)—Quarterback Bill Kilmer passed for two touchdowns and twice brought New Orleans from behind for a 26-20 exhibition victory over Boston last night.

Running back Ernie Wheelwright scored the winning touch-down with 1:56 left on the clock, sweeping around left end for four yards to cap a 65-yard Kilmer-directed drive.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

(Friday's Games)		(Saturday's Games)	
NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
St. Louis	100 100 100-1 5 0	Washington	100 100 100-1 7 0
Los Angeles	100 100 100-2 2 1	Kansas City	100 100 100-2 3 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Hannan, Brown (4), Granda (2) and Casanova, Becker, Ambrusky (1), Gandy (1), Hirsch (1), Johnson (1), Ritter (1), Root (1), Shuman (1).	Brooks (1), Dickey (1), Fife (1), Hirsch (1), Johnson (1), Martin (1), McNamee (1), Pfeifer (1), Shantz (1).
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	(First Game)	Brooks (1), Dickey (1), Fife (1), Hirsch (1), Johnson (1), Martin (1), McNamee (1), Pfeifer (1), Shantz (1).
Pittsburgh	100 100 100-3 1 0	(Second Game)	Brooks (1), Dickey (1), Fife (1), Hirsch (1), Johnson (1), Martin (1), McNamee (1), Pfeifer (1), Shantz (1).
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Jackson	100 100 100-3 1 0	San Francisco	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Baltimore	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
New York	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-3 1 0
Chicago	100 100 100-3 1 0	Los Angeles	100 100 100-3 1 0
San Diego	100 100 100-3 1 0	Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0
Seattle	100 100 100-3 1 0	Montreal	100 100 100-3 1 0
Atlanta	100 100 100-3 1 0	Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0
Philadelphia	100 100 100-3 1 0	St. Louis	100 100 100-

Observer**Hail Hypocrisy!**

By Russell Baker

LONDON, Aug. 30.—What the United States needs is a revival of hypocrisy. The conclusion is inescapable for anyone from the new candid tell-it-like-it's America who has seen the monumental old hypocrisy of London.

To make the pragmatic test, London works. There are two cities in the United States that work, but both have populations under 60,000 persons.

London is the size of New York, and has problems comparable to New York's and yet Baker it works. The reason it works is because everyone is willing to indulge shamelessly in hypocrisy.

Small example: rounding a corner in London, Man One collides chest-to-chest with Man Two. "So sorry," says Man One, heavily accenting the "so."

"Terribly awkward of me," says Man Two, smiling as if aware that he is a clod of unassured clumsiness.

Man One, in fact, the least bit sorry? Of course not. Why should he? He feels he is a forgotten nobody in a vast ant heap of eight million people. All day he has been jostled and pressed and stepped on. He is delighted to have given Man Two a powerful head-on blow. In fact, he is thinking: "Why don't you watch where you're going, you stupid bum?"

Man Two, who is in the same state of mind, is thinking: "I'd like to knock this guy's head off."

The hypocritical code is, however, invariably observed.

"So sorry."

"Terribly awkward of me." And another occasion for sirens, traffic jams, noise has been avoided.

* * *

London life is filled with the gestures of hypocrisy. The waiter—we Americans know how he hates us for eating in his restaurant, how he contrives to convey his distaste in posture, gesture and word. Here, the waiter is all hypocrisy about his client's desire for food.

He presents the menu and says, "thank you."

You order. "Thank you," he says.

He serves the meat. "Thank you," he murmurs as he puts it on your dish.

He serves the potatoes. "Thank you," he says.

ANNOUNCEMENTS**EDUCATION**

FRENCH CONVERSATION by audio-visual method (cinema, language laboratory). INTER-LANGUES, 25 Rue Chateaubriand, Paris-16e. Tel.: BAL 61-02.

AUTOMOBILES

Panocean Ship a Car System Ships your car throughout the world. LONDON: Cunningham, Garside, Bryanston Street, W.1. TEL: 738-55-52. PARIS: 21 Rue Lecueur. T: 727-30-52.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TAX-FREE FIAT CARS Two-hour delivery, airport, hotel, you name it. Call: Paris. 770-55-52. E.T.C. 12 bis Rue Haussmann, Paris-9e.

CONTINENTAL CAR SHIPPING Ship your car and SAVE! All over the world. 34 Rue Lauriston, Paris-16e. 764-05-10. TRIP TO TURKEY 4-8-70 to 20-8-70 seeks travel companion. Call: Paris 53-51-51, after 8 p.m.

WORLDWIDE CAR SHIPPING & Motoring S.A. Geneva, Switzerland. 23 Ave. du Lignon. Tel.: (022) 463-146.

Royal Titles WANTED Special interest in titles in U.S., U.K., France, etc. Box: 20,002, Herald, Paris.

D.D.S. and C.R. The Outback rider.

RENTY. Please telephone to:

HAROLD.

OPEN THE WINDOW. Peter and start getting smart. Broomes and start

T.T.C. YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT is immediately needed. I'm not kidding.

G.I.

SERVICES

SENIOR TRANSLATOR government level technical (engineering, etc.), English-French and vice-versa. 15-class references. Box 74,014, Herald, Paris.

EDUCATION

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LONDON Founded 1951. Will open the enlarged Junior High School (Grades 7-9) in September. Applications for these grades are still open at the Administrative Headquarters: Bruce House, 42 Bruce Road, London, N.W.8. Tel.: 01-721-0101.

BRUNTON SCHOOL ACADEMIE COMMERCIALE DE PARIS 11 Rue Caumartin, Paris, Q.P.E. 64-14.

Adaptation to French (8 lessons), English and American keyboards.

French/Italian/Spanish. T. 12. Pupil's hours: 8:30-11:30 a.m.; 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Ballet: 8:30-11:30 a.m. for girls. Mrs. Morgan, Paris. 734-96-73.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

New! ESSO New! presents DRIVE-YOURSELF TOURS of Sunny Italy!

Daily departures from Verona

Venice - Florence - Siena - Rome

Florence - Sorrento - Capri - Pisa

8-Day Economy Tours \$750.

10-Day Superior Tours \$1,015.

12-Day Superlative Tours \$1,250. Price includes hotels, meals, tours!

No Minimum Participants!

No Advance Notice Necessary!

No Reservation Worries!

Know Your Costs Now!

Write for colorful brochure today!

ESSO Automobile Travel Service, Via Bassini 9, Verona, Italy. TEL: 91345.

DAILY ECONOMY AND CHARTER JET FLIGHTS to and from North America EXPO-INTERNATIONAL

01-59-0046 5

The Secretary at St. Cadogan Gardens, 10ff King's Road, London, S.W.1, U.K.

CHARTER flight facilities. Economic Jet flights to all parts of the World. Special youth and senior rates. 12/20 Dean Street, London W.1. 734-5832.

HOME RUN UNEXPENSIVE JETS to N. America, Australia, South Africa, Japan, S.W.1. Phone: 01-56-63.

CHARTER FLIGHTS Information Centre, 25 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. 930-96-46.

To place a Classified Ad contact the office nearest you or call: Paris, 225-28-98.

"Too Many Answers!" You can't say that until you run an ad in the Trib. Mrs. B. did when she ran an ad seeking an au pair.

FRENCH JOURNALIST FAMILY Paris center, seeks au-pair. Fr. 300 monthly, to help with 2-year-old girl afternoons. Live-in. BAL. ***

To place a Classified Ad contact the office nearest you or call: Paris, 225-28-98.

GUIDE TO WEEKLY ADVERTISING FEATURES

Tuesday Automobile Market

Wednesday Executive Opportunities

Thursday Real Estate

Friday Business Opportunities

Saturday Education Directory

Automobile Market

Sunday Executive Opportunities

Real Estate

Art Galleries

Collector's Guide

Auction Sales Advertising

At 64, Josephine Baker Looks at Black Power

By John Vincour

ROQUEBRUNE, France, Aug. 30 (AP).—Josephine Baker, who needled the bourgeoisie for a generation and told the United States where to stick what she felt were its prejudices, is worried now about the black power movement.

The radical is still there at 64—"You know I like that man Fidel Castro and I can't take that man Richard Nixon"—but black power throws her, shocks her.

It has something to do with the word black itself which she said seemed nasty for so long and is less accurate than colored; but it is more that she sees a new intolerance in the movement.

"Don't talk to me about black power," she said. "All power is power. I don't like discrimination. I'm shocked when I hear our own saying 'black people this,' 'black people that.' It just shows you we haven't come very far. They're so frightened of everything in America."

She stops. You cannot see her eyes because they are blotted out by dark glasses, but the mouth is tight, a little angry. It is the same mouth of the 1930s pictures of Josephine Baker in cloche hats and midi-length dresses, when her friends in Paris were called Ernest and Gertrude, but some of the old elegance and chic is gone and she sits barefoot in a floppy pants-suit on her terrace.

Conversation about the United States is difficult. 20 years after she was told Josephine Baker was no longer welcome in America because of alleged Communist connections. "Don't you want to talk about anything else," she asks a visitor.

"No."

She laughed. "OK," she said. "When I think of this black power I always think of Walter White. You know who he was? He was the head of the NAACP

"You know I like that man Fidel Castro and I can't take that man Richard Nixon. . . . Don't talk to me about black power. . . . All power is power."

"I suppose if I would go back to the States they'll say I'm passé and an Uncle Tom. But I would ask the young boys and girls of color what they would do with the white boys and girls who believe in the right ideals. What would they do? Kill them the way so many say they want to? The last time I was in Chicago all a Negro boy told me he wanted to kill all the white people, he hated them so."

It isn't that Josephine Baker does not approve of violence—sometimes it's the only way of saving your dignity and our colored people don't have as much of that as Africans—but she feels quite genuinely that the world is still perfectable and that love, with a little help, will eventually smite hatred a terrible blow.

Racial antagonism will disappear too.

"I think they should mix blood, I think they must mix blood otherwise the human race is bound to degenerate," she said.

"Mixing blood is marvelous. It makes strong and intelligent men. It takes away tired spirits."

She laughs hard and says "They'll never let me back in the States after that."

Josephine Baker still sings as much as she can. Like audiences who came to watch Marlene Dietrich, people who see Josephine Baker seem to enjoy the tension of hoping she won't be terrible and embarrassing.

She is neither, but says her performances "are nothing at all. I feel I'm a bit of a clown and I'm a little embarrassed when I think of a lady singing at 64. But it's not a bad show really and I know why I'm doing it. I've got kids to take care of and I'm earning money to feed them the best way I know how.

"I always do what I think is right and I always say what is on my mind."

PEOPLE:

Kathleen Kennedy, 19, eldest of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's 11 children, says that by continuing to work "in the system" she is keeping faith with the ideals of her slain father.

"How could I do otherwise?" the Radcliffe freshman asked in an interview in *Seventeen* magazine. "That would be like saying 'forget it' to everything that daddy ever worked for. He had a ten-times-worse loss when his brother was assassinated, yet he went back and tried."

Mrs. Kennedy, interviewed before the end of the Radcliffe spring semester, said that when she entered college "I just wanted to be by myself for a while or do something terribly selfish like take pottery lessons... And then I did want to do something, so I worked in a prison one night a week—the Cape every weekend... I was on the ski team... and sailing... and I'm working for Uncle Teddy in his run for the Senate."

Kathleen also disclosed her plan to work with Indians this summer, as she had with Indians on a Western reservation two years ago. "I'd much rather work with Indians and Eskimos—with people than with ecology... although we hear that within ten years we're all going to be polluted to death, and that the sea won't feed us... But I think the people suffering and dying right now are awfully important."

She said she tries not to generalize about violence in the nation and connect it with her father's death. "I don't put a cause on it," she said. "I don't think 'Who am I mad at?' It's happened and I don't think of any ifs. You never live on ifs. You just go on from what daddy has given me, what he's given everybody..."

MARRIED: Lord Gerald Gardner, former Lord Chancellor of Britain and a 70-year-old widower, and Mrs. Muriel Box, 64-year-old film producer, writer and director, in the City of London Register Office Friday. (See Lord Gardner after the ceremony: "We are both potty about each other"). Catherine LaCoste, world woman amateur golf champion and daughter of the tennis immortal, and Claude Nozette, son of the Marquis de Castiglione, in St. Jean de Luz, France, on Saturday. Following the service—in French, Spanish and Basque—the couple left the church under an arch of crossed golf clubs. **WITHDRAWN:** The paternity suit of wife actress Patricia Barker, 21, against singer Elvis Presley, 35, pending birth of the

child (in September) and administration of blood tests. **APPREHENDED:** Bob Fletcher, before undertaking to swim the 24-mile-long Loch Ness. "Personally, I think there are too many sworn statements to disregard the monster," said Fletcher, who has already conquered the English Channel. **ARRESTED:** Giandomenico Belotti, 27, in Milan when he couldn't get the sight-seeing bus he had "borrowed" out of first gear. **RETURNING:** Director Roman Polanski, for the movie-making for the first time since the murder of wife Sharon Tate 13 months ago, Polanski will begin shooting a \$3 million film version of "Macbeth"—which he wrote with Kenneth Tynan—in England in October. The director announced his plans after flying into Munich with Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner, who said he believed the film could be a popular as well as an artistic success, "unlike other versions of the play."

Foreigners in Portugal

LISBON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A total of 1,240,000 foreign visitors came to Portugal during the first six months of this year, according to official figures released here. This was 24 percent more than for the same period of 1969.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS

NEUILLY, apartment furnished, large studio, balcony, garage, Fr. 1,800. NO AGENT. — TEL: 75-64-37, office hours.

SEVRES: lovely house, unfurnished, 2 bedrooms, garage, very quiet & sunny. Completely remodeled. Fr. 1,100. APARTMENT FOR AMERICANS ABROAD.

ST-CLOUD: unfurnished 5 rooms, beautiful, garage, telephone, Fr. 1,400. — TEL: 50-63-51.

MARNE, reception 100 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage, maid's room, Fr. 2,000. — TEL: 50-63-51.

PARIS: furnished 6 rooms, maid's room, Fr. 2,000. — TEL: 50-63-51.

GREAT BRITAIN

FRANKS rent super furnished flats and houses in and near London from £25-250 guineas per week. Write to: Box 26,129, Herald, Paris.

PORTUGAL

ALGARVE — PORTUGAL: ALGARVE & District. Residential property for sale. For details call: Milan 928-73-73.